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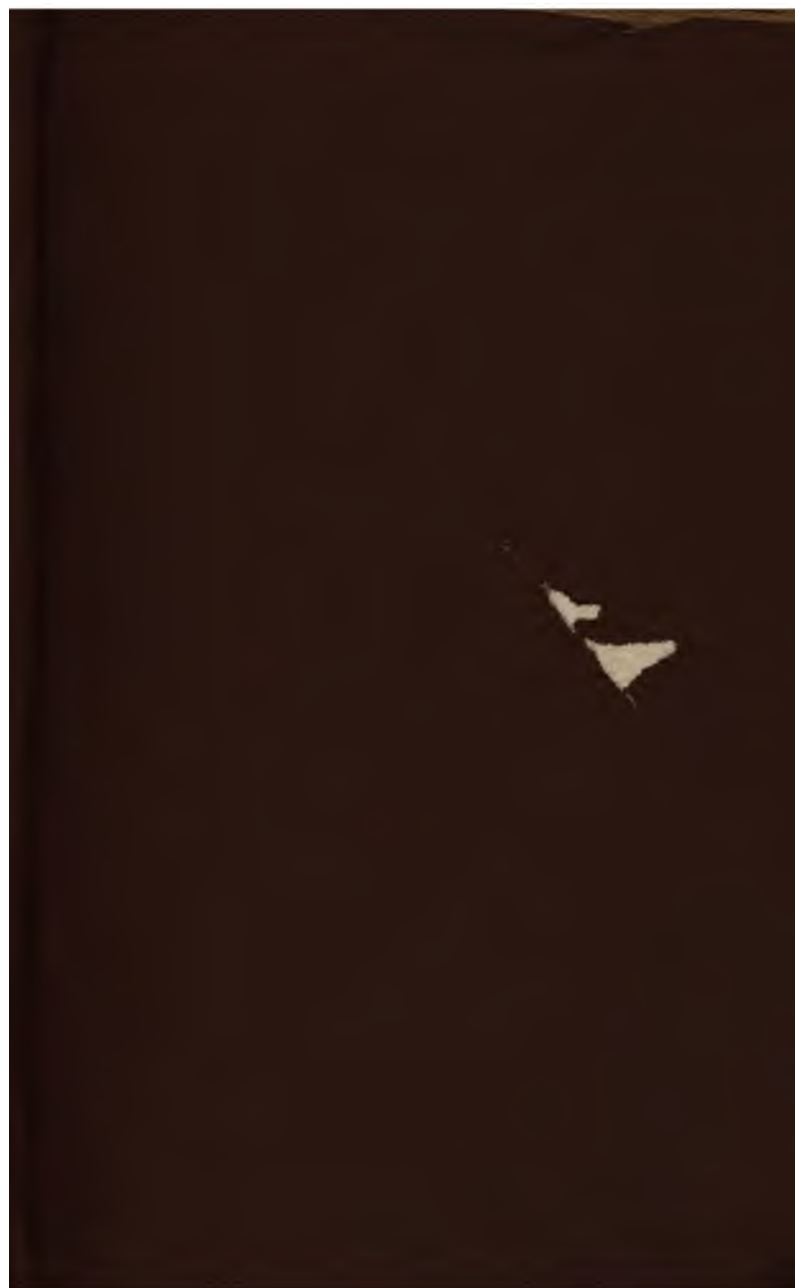
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THE
GRAMMAR OF HERALDRY.

LONDON
PRINTED BY SPOTTISWOODE AND CO.
NEW-STREET SQUARE

THE
GRAMMAR OF HERALDRY:

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHARGES
USED IN ARMORY, THE SIGNIFICATION OF HERALDIC TERMS, AND THE
RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN BLAZONING AND MARSHALLING;

TOGETHER WITH THE

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ALL THE LANDED GENTRY IN ENGLAND
PRIOR TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

BY JOHN E. CUSSANS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE-HUNDRED-AND-NINETY-SIX ENGRAVINGS.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1866.



218. c. 2.



PREFACE.

THE great objections to which almost every work devoted to the science of Heraldry is open are either unnecessary amplification, or too much conciseness. In the former case, much that is superfluous is introduced (such as the *conjectured* attributes of the various tinctures and charges), serving rather to confuse than to elucidate, at the same time materially enhancing the price of the volume; while in the latter case many important details are necessarily omitted. In the present treatise I have endeavoured to avoid both extremes, with what success I leave the reader to judge.

Again, it has been the usual custom, hitherto, either to engrave the illustrations on metal or draw them on stone, and to print them on sheets containing a dozen or more, and frequently to bind them together at the end of the book, thus rendering constant reference tedious and irksome. In this volume the diagrams, each duly shaded so as to represent their proper heraldic colours, will be

*

found embodied in the text, which plan, although it adds considerably to the cost of production, is more than compensated by the ready facility which it affords for reference.

I have not considered it essential in the following pages to dwell at any length on that portion of the science which refers more especially to Royalty and the Nobility; my purpose is to treat principally of the laws and usages which regulate the heraldry of *Gentlemen*.

The student who, having mastered the grammar of Heraldry, may be desirous of acquiring a deeper knowledge of this most interesting science, is referred, *inter alia*, to Nesbit's *System of Heraldry*; Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*; Edmondson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*; Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*; *Synopsis of the Peerage*; and *The Historic Peerages of England*, by Sir Harris Nicholas; Parker's *Dictionary of Heraldry*; Fairbairn's *Crests*; Planché's *Pursuivant of Arms*; Burke's, Debrett's, and Dod's *Peerages*; Robson's *British Herald*; Boutell's *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*; and Newton's *Display of Heraldry*.

J. E. C.

“THERE is no subject more difficult to be dwelt on than that of honourable descent; none on which the world are greater sceptics, none more offensive to them; and yet there is no quality to which every one in his heart pays so great a respect.”—*Autobiography of Sir Egerton Brydges.*

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HERALDRY.



INTRODUCTION.

THAT it has been the practice of various communities, in all ages, to distinguish themselves by certain recognised devices, or insignia, we possess abundant and irrefragable testimony, not only in the pages of Sacred History, but in the works of the earliest profane authors of whom we have any record. In the book of Numbers, and elsewhere, constant reference is made to the standards, *Degelim*, which served to distinguish the various Israelitish tribes; and this, too, in such a manner that it is evident the people were previously familiar with the institution.*

So Æschylus, who lived nearly 2,500 years ago, in his account of the seven chiefs who warred against Thebes, not only mentions the fact of their having assumed distinctive insignia, but minutely describes the charges blazoned on their respective shields.†

* 'So they pitched by their standards, and so they set forward, everyone after their families, according to the house of their fathers.'—*Numbers*, ii. 34.

† The shields are thus described:—

Tydeus: 'The sky emblazoned bright with stars; and the

We read also, in Virgil, of Aventinus bearing a hydra, which was the device of his father,* and of Astur, who bore a silver swan *addorsed*.†

The Roman eagle was probably the first heraldic device seen in Britain, although it is possible that the aborigines may have used distinctive emblems, as is the custom of the American Indians even at the present day.

On the withdrawal of the Roman army, and when the Saxons held rule over our country, each separate kingdom forming the Heptarchy was distinguished by some device. Of these, the White Horse of Kent, which Hengist and Horsa bore on their shields, is a familiar example. Egbert (A.D. 827) is represented to have borne for arms a *cross patonce*, to which his great-grandson Edward added four martlets, and Edward the Confessor a fifth. It is but right, however, to mention, that these arms ascribed to the Confessor were not sculptured on his monument in Westminster Abbey until the reign of Edward II.

In the Bayeux tapestry, the shields of the Saxons

bright full moon . . . shines conspicuously in the middle of the shield.' Line 384.

Cymene: 'A naked man bearing fire, armed with a blazing torch.' Line 428.

Atrides: 'A warrior in complete armour, advancing up the steps of a ladder to a tower of the enemy.' Line 462.

Hippomachus: 'A Typhon emitting dark smoke from his fire-breathing mouth, within a wreath of serpents.' Line 488.

Northampton: 'The bright embossed figure of the ravenous Sphinx, bearing in her talons a Cadmean.' Line 536.

Dejorative: 'Justice guiding an armed warrior, embossed in gold.' Line 641.

Amphiborus: unchanged.

* David lib. vii. line 636.

† Lib. x. line 186.

are simply charged with bordures and crosses ; whilst some of the Norman invaders are represented as bearing heraldic animals, extremely grotesque in appearance, and seemingly of Eastern origin.

It was not, however, until the early part of the thirteenth century, that Heraldry, as a science, began to receive attention. Until that period, any knight might blazon his shield according to the dictates of his own fancy, without any reference to sovereign or king-at-arms ; but, at the time of the Crusades, when such a number of soldiers of all nationalities were gathered together, it became absolutely necessary to arrange and digest the various devices into some recognised order, to prevent the confusion that was inevitable from so many different leaders bearing similar arms. The laws that were then laid down have, with very slight modifications, continued to regulate the science ever since ; and heraldic records of that period, such as the famous roll of Caerlaverock,* are as intelligible to the modern herald as they were when originally compiled. The practice of embroidering heraldic insignia on the surcoat, which was worn over the armour, was introduced about this time ; hence the expression, coats of arms.

Towards the close of the reign of Edward III., Heraldry attained its zenith ; but, with the decadence of knightly chivalry and the arts, it lost much of its reputation and popularity. A reawakening to the importance of Heraldry is now, in the nineteenth century, taking place amongst us ; and although, in the present state of society, it is impossible that it

* In this roll are blazoned the arms of all the principal nobles who, in the year 1300, laid siege to the castle of Caerlaverock.

can ever attain the exalted position it once occupied, yet are its historical teachings too precious to allow of its ever becoming extinct.

I shall cite a few examples to illustrate the intimate relation that exists between Heraldry and History. The arms of William, Duke of Normandy, were two lions passant; and, after the Conquest, these became the arms of England. When Henry II. married Eleanor, he added her single lion of Guienne and Aquitaine to his own; thus forming the three lions which have ever since served as the royal arms. Thus, then, whenever we see a royal shield charged with only two lions, we know it to be the arms of one of the four kings between 1066 and 1154.* Three lions borne without any other charge indicate the period between 1154 and 1299, the year in which Edward I. married Margaret of France, when her paternal arms—*Azure, semée de fleurs-de-lys, or*,—were quartered on the royal shield of England. In 1380, Charles VI. of France substituted *three fleurs-de-lys* for the field *semée*, which change Henry V. adopted on his accession to the English throne.

In the reign of James I., the lion of Scotland and harp of Ireland appeared, to which were added, in 1689, the arms of Nassau for William and Mary. On the union of England and Ireland in 1801, the fleurs-de-lys were relinquished, and the Hanoverian arms—which had since 1714 been quartered—were placed on a *shield of pretence*, where they remained until the accession of our present queen, who, on account of the Salic law which obtains in Hanover, is precluded from inheriting that crown.

* Henry married Eleanor in 1151, but it was not until three years later that he succeeded to the throne.

Heraldry has been styled 'the science of fools with long memories.' That its true objects have been misunderstood, and that its reputation has been seriously damaged by injudicious writers in attempting to attach fanciful interpretations to devices and tinctures, there can be no question; but, as the noble science has existed from time immemorial, so must it continue to flourish as long as the pride of ancestry forms any part of the nature of man. Indeed, in the present day, the education of no gentleman can be considered complete unless he possess at least an elementary knowledge of Heraldry.

Gibbon, in his *Autobiography*, very justly remarks: 'A lively desire of knowing and of recording our ancestors so generally prevails, that it must depend on the influence of some common principle in the minds of men. We seem to have lived in the persons of our forefathers; it is the labour and reward of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity. The satirist may laugh, the philosopher may preach, but Reason herself will respect the prejudices and habits which have been consecrated by the experience of mankind. Few there are who can seriously despise in others an advantage of which they are secretly ambitious to partake. The knowledge of our own family from a remote period will always be esteemed as an abstract preeminence, since it can never be promiscuously enjoyed. If we read of some illustrious line, so ancient that it has no beginning, so worthy that it ought to have no end, we sympathise in its various fortunes; nor can we blame the generous enthusiasm, or even the harmless vanity, of those who are allied to the honours of its name.'

THE GRAMMAR OF HERALDRY.

By a study of the science of Heraldry is learned the proper method of arranging and explaining all that appertains to the bearing of coats of arms, badges, and other hereditary or conceded marks of honour, for which purpose it is necessary to acquire a knowledge of blazoning and marshaling. By the former is meant the displaying or describing of certain armorial insignia in proper heraldic terms, and by the latter the grouping of two or more coats of arms on one shield or escutcheon.

All the various figures and devices represented on a shield, whether by themselves or with other figures placed on them, are called charges, and the shield on which such figures are represented is said to be *charged* with them. Thus, in the royal arms of England, the shield is *charged* with three lions.

As the various heraldic insignia were formerly charged upon the shields of the owners, so they are universally represented at the present day. There is, however, no definite rule to be observed in regulating their form,* except in the case of unmarried ladies and widows, who bear their arms on a *lozenge* (q. v.).

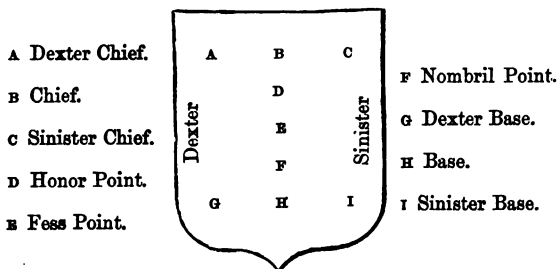
It must be remembered that the shield, when in actual use, was held by the warrior in front of him; the right-hand side, therefore, was towards the left hand of a person before him. Thus, in a representation of a coat of arms, the right side of a shield, as it

* See 'Achievements of Arms.'

appears to the spectator, is always called the *sinister*, and the left the *dexter*. The words right and left are never used in Heraldry.

For the sake of accurately determining the position of any charge upon an escutcheon, the different parts are distinguished as follows:—

FIG. 1.



The Chief and Base are not absolutely restricted to the precise points indicated by B and H. If, for instance, a shield were blazoned with three escallop shells in chief, they would be severally placed at A, B, and C. In English heraldry, mention is seldom made of the Honor and Nombril points.

DIVIDING LINES.

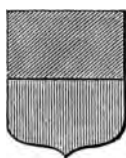
The shield is divided by various lines drawn through it, as follows:—

FIG. 2.



*Impaled, or
Per Pale.*

FIG. 3.



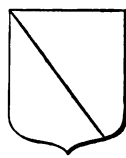
Per Fess.

FIG. 4.



*Quarterly, or
Per Cross.*

FIG. 5.



Per Bend.

FIG. 6.

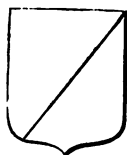
*Per Bend Sinister.*

FIG. 7.

*Per Saltire.*

FIG. 8.

*Per Chevron.*

The meaning of these terms will be understood by reference to the *Ordinaries*.

The partition lines dividing a shield are not always straight; they may assume any of the following forms :—

FIG. 9.  *Engrailed.*

FIG. 10.  *Invected.*

FIG. 11.  *Undée, or*
FIG. 12.  *wavy.*

FIG. 13.  *Nebulée.*

FIG. 14.  *Indented.*

FIG. 15.  *Dancettée.*

limited to three indentations.

FIG. 16.  *Embattled.*

FIG. 17.  *Ragulée.*

FIG. 18. 

FIG. 19.  *Rayonnée.*

FIG. 20.  *Nowy.*

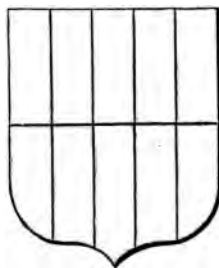
FIG. 21.  *Escartelée.*

FIG. 22.  *Angled.*

FIG. 23.  *Bevillée.*

These last five, however, are seldom to be met with.

FIG. 24.



When a shield is blazoned as *quaterly*, it does not necessarily follow that it is divided into four portions. Fig. 24, for instance, would be described as *quaterly of 10*.

TINCTURES.

Shields and their charges are further distinguished by various colours, called in Heraldry *tinctures*, which comprise *Metals*, *Colours*, and *Furs*; viz.—

Metals.

	Heraldic term.	Abbrev.	
Gold,	<i>Or</i> ,	<i>or</i> ,	Fig. 25.
Silver,	<i>Argent</i> ,	<i>arg.</i> ,	Fig. 26.

Colours.

	Heraldic term.	Abbrev.	
Red,	<i>Gules</i> ,	<i>gu.</i> ,	Fig. 27.
Blue,	<i>Azure</i> ,	<i>az.</i> ,	Fig. 28.
Black,	<i>Sable</i> ,	<i>sa.</i> ,	Fig. 29.
Green,	<i>Vert</i> ,	<i>vert</i> ,	Fig. 30.
Purple,	<i>Purple</i> ,	<i>purp.</i> ,	Fig. 31.

The metals and colours are represented, in engravings and on seals, in the following manner:—

Or.—Plain, powdered with dots. Fig. 25.

Argent.—Plain. Fig. 26.

Gules.—Perpendicular lines. Fig. 27.

FIG. 25.

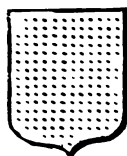


FIG. 26.



FIG. 27.



Azure.—Horizontal. Fig. 28.

Sable.—Horizontal and perpendicular lines crossed. Fig. 29.

Vert.—Diagonal lines drawn from dexter to sinister. Fig. 30.

FIG. 28.



FIG. 29.



FIG. 30.



Purple. — Diagonal lines drawn from sinister to dexter.

FIG. 31.



In addition to these tinctures, *Tenne* (orange) and *Sanguine* (murrey) are sometimes included, though they are very seldom, if ever, used in English heraldry. The former is represented by diagonal lines, drawn from the sinister to the dexter, crossed by perpendicular lines; and the latter by diagonal lines crossing each other.

The earliest example in which tinctures are represented by lines occurs in the seals attached to the death-warrant of Charles I.

Furs.

Ermine. — Argent, powdered with sable 'spots.'
Fig. 32.

Ermines. — Sable, powdered with argent 'spots.'
Fig. 33.

Erminois. — Or, powdered with sable 'spots.'
Fig. 34.

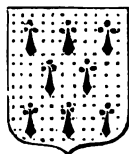
FIG. 32.



FIG. 33.



FIG. 34.



Erminites. — The same as ermine, with a red hair on each side of the black 'spots' or tails.

Pean.—Sable, powdered with or spots. Fig. 35.

Vair is formed by a number of small bells, or shields, of one tincture, arranged in horizontal lines, in such a manner that the bases of those in the upper line are opposite to others, of another tincture, below. Fig. 36.

Countervair, the same as *vair*, except that the bells, placed base to base, are of the same tincture. Fig. 37.

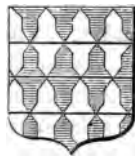
FIG. 35.



FIG. 36.



FIG. 37.



Potent is formed of figures resembling crutch-heads, arranged in the same manner as *vair*.* Fig. 38.

Counterpotent.—Potent, arranged similarly to *countervair*. Fig. 39.

FIG. 38.



FIG. 39.



The furs *vair*, *countervair*, *potent*, and *counterpotent*, are always to be blazoned argent and azure, unless otherwise specified. If the field were or, and the bells gules, it would be blazoned as *vairy*, or, and *gules*.

* 'So eld she was, that she ne went

A foote, but it were by potent' (crutch). CHAUCER.

CHARGES.

Charges are divided into three classes—*Honourable Ordinaries*, *Subordinaries*, and *Common Charges*. Of these, the ordinaries, as their name implies, are considered the most honourable, as they certainly are the most ancient. Unlike the common charges, which may consist of any object, the ordinaries seem to have been originally bands or bars riveted on the shield to strengthen it.

The ordinaries are nine in number :—

1. The **CHIEF** is the upper third portion of the shield, separated from the rest by a horizontal line.

The diminutive of this ordinary is the *fillet*, which is one fourth of the chief, and is placed in the lowest portion thereof.

FIG. 40.



2. The **PALE** is a perpendicular band, occupying, like the chief, one third of the field.

Its diminutives are the *pallet* and the *endorse*, which occupy one half and one fourth of the pale respectively.

FIG. 41.



3. The **BEND** is an ordinary similar to the pale, but crossing the shield diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. When charged, it occupies one third of the field, but when uncharged only one fifth.

FIG. 42.



The diminutives of this ordinary are the *bendlet*, which is half the bend; the *cost*, or *cotise*, half the bendlet; and the *riband*, half of the cost.

FIG. 43.



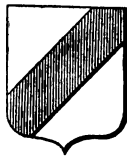
When a bend is borne between two cotises, it is said to be cotised.

FIG. 44.



The *riband* is a cost couped, or cut off, at the ends, so that they do not extend to the edges of the shield.

FIG. 45.



4. The BEND SINISTER is drawn in the opposite direction of the bend, viz. from sinister to dexter.

Its diminutives are the *scarpe*, one half its width; and the *baton*, one fourth.

The *baton*, like the *riband*, is coupé; and is generally considered as a mark of illegitimacy.

FIG. 46.



5. The FESS is an ordinary horizontally crossing the middle of the shield, of which it occupies the third part.

6. The BAR, although one of the ordinaries, may be considered rather as the diminutive of the fess,

as it differs from it only in its width, which is one fifth of the field. It is never borne without some other charge.

The *closet* and the *barrulet* are severally one half and one fourth the width of the bar.

When *barrulets* are placed together in couples, they are called *bars gemelle*.

7. The **CHEVRON** is composed of two bars, one fifth the width of the shield, issuing respectively from the dexter and sinister bases, and meeting at the fess point.

FIG. 47.



The *chevronel* contains a half, and the *couple close* a quarter of the chevron. The latter is borne, as its name implies, in couples, and usually cotising the chevron.

FIG. 48.

8. The **SALTIRE** is formed by the intersection of a bend and a bend-sinister. It has no diminutive.*



9. The **CROSS**, in its simplest form, is a combination of the pale and the fess, as in the cross of St. George; but this ordinary is capable of numerous variations, which ought rather to be regarded as common charges. Guillim mentions 39 different crosses, Leigh, 46, Edmonson, 109,

* The cross of St. Andrew of Scotland is *Az., a saltire arg.* (Fig. 48); and that of St. Patrick, *Arg., a saltire gu.*

This ordinary may be justly considered as but a variation of the cross.

and Robson no less than 222. Of these, the most common are :—

The *Greek Cross*, or *Cross of St. George*, which has its four limbs of an equal length. Fig. 49.

When 'a cross' only is specified, it is always to be blazoned as a Cross of St. George.

FIG. 49.



Latin Cross, in which the lower limb only is longer than the other three. Fig. 50.

Tau Cross, resembles the Greek letter of that name. Fig. 51.

Cross Humettée, or *Couped*, in which the limbs do not extend to the extremities of the shield. Fig. 52.

FIG. 50.



FIG. 51.

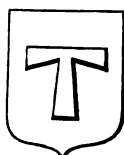


FIG. 52.



Patriarchal Cross is a Greek Cross of which the upper limb is traversed by a shorter. Fig. 53.

Pointed Cross, or *Cross Urdée*. Fig. 54.

Cross Nowy. Fig. 55.

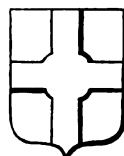
FIG. 53.



FIG. 54.



FIG. 55.



Cross Quadrate. Fig. 56.

Almost all the varieties of the cross may be *quadrate*.

Cross Rayonnant has rays of light issuing from the centre. Fig. 57.

Cross Potent has its four limbs terminated like the fur of that name. Fig. 58.

FIG. 56.

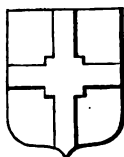


FIG. 57.



FIG. 58.



Cross Patée, or Formée. Fig. 59.

The *Maltese Cross* closely resembles a cross *patée*, except that each extremity has usually an indentation.

Cross Moline, Fig. 60, has its extremities formed like a *fer de moline*, or *mill rind*, Fig. 158.

Cross Fleurie and *Cross Fleurettée* are almost identical; in the latter, however, the fleurs-de-lis are generally represented as issuing from the limbs,

FIG. 59.



FIG. 60.

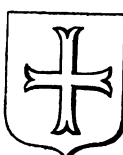


FIG. 61.



and not forming part of the cross itself. Figs. 61 and 62.

Cross Patonce, the cross *fleurie* expanded. Fig. 63.

Cross Botonnée. Fig. 64.

FIG. 62.

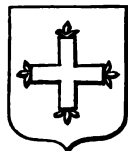


FIG. 63.

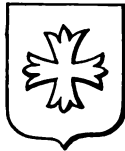


FIG. 64.



Cross-crosslet has each of its limbs crossed. Fig. 65.

When the central part of the four limbs of a cross is cut out, it is said to be *voided*, as at Fig. 66; if only at the fess point, where the limbs are conjoined, *quaterly-pierced*. Fig. 67.

FIG. 65.



FIG. 66.



FIG. 67.



A cross voided to the extremities of the shield is *voided throughout*.

Quater-pierced signifies that the centre is perforated with a square opening, but smaller than *quaterly pierced*.

When the lower limb of a cross is pointed, so as to be fixed into the ground, it is called *fitchée*; thus Fig. 68 is an example of a *cross potent, quadrate, fitchée*.

A cross raised on steps is said to be *on degres*, or *degraded*.

FIG. 68.



The ordinaries are not always represented by straight lines; they may be formed by any of the partition lines shown at pages 8 and 9. Thus we find crosses *indented*, *engrailed*, *invected*, &c.

Fig. 69 represents a *cross ragulée*. The same rule, of course, applies to chiefs, pales, fesses, &c. The example at Fig. 70 would be blazoned, *Argent, a chief indented gules*.

Crosses are frequently charged upon crosses; as in Fig. 71, which would be blazoned, *Vert, on a cross argent, another of the field*. On a casual glance, this diagram seems to be the same as No. 66, which is a cross *voided*; but it will be found that the shading is differently disposed.

FIG. 69.

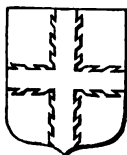


FIG. 70.

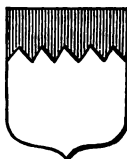


FIG. 71.



When a shield consists of more than one tincture, and the partition is formed by a line drawn in the direction of any of the ordinaries, it is said to be *party per* that ordinary: thus, Fig. 2 is *Party per pale, gules and azure*; Fig. 3, *Party per fess, purpure and gules*. A shield, however, is never *party per* chief, or of any of the diminutives of the ordinaries.

SUBORDINARIES.

Besides the ordinaries already enumerated, there is a group of charges of less importance called the *Subordinaries*. This classification, however, is very arbitrary, as several devices, which some authorities include under this head, are reckoned by others as simple charges. Those which are generally included amongst the subordinaries are:—

The *Pile*, which is a figure in the form of a wedge,

issuing usually from the middle chief, although it may proceed from any other part of the extremity of the shield. Fig. 72.

The *Quarter* is formed by two lines drawn in the direction of the pale and fess, and meeting at the fess point.

The *Canton* is rather smaller than the quarter, but like it is situated in the dexter chief of the field. See second quarter of Fig. 175.

The *Gyron* is formed by a diagonal line bisecting the quarter bendwise. Fig. 73.

FIG. 72.



FIG. 73.

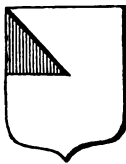
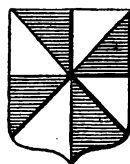


FIG. 74.



This charge may be repeated, so as to cover the entire field, in which case it is blazoned as *gyronny*, and the number specified. Thus Fig. 74 is *Gyronny of eight, argent and azure*.

The *Bordure* is a band surrounding the entire shield. This ordinary may be engrailed, indented, invected, &c. Fig. 75.

If the bordure be formed of metal and colour alternately, it is called *Compony*. Fig. 76.

FIG. 75.



FIG. 76.

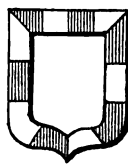
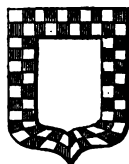


FIG. 77.



If there be a double row, *Counter-compony*.
Fig. 77.

If more than two rows (heraldically termed *tracks*),
Chequée. Fig. 78.

It may also be borne *quaterly*, Fig. 79, which
would be blazoned, *Arg.*; a *bordure quaterly*, or *and*
gules.

The *Orle* differs from the *bordure*, inasmuch as it
does not extend to the extremity of the shield.
Fig. 80.

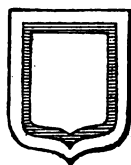
FIG. 78.



FIG. 79.



FIG. 80.



The *Tressure* may be regarded as a diminutive of
the *orle*. It is generally borne double, and *fleury*
counter-fleury, as in the arms of Scotland: *Or*; a *lion*
rampant, within a *tressure fleurie counter-fleurie*, *gu*.
Fig. 81.

The *Inescutcheon*, or *Shield of Pretence*, is a small
shield borne on the fess point. Fig. 82. See *Mar-*
shalling.

The *Lozenge* is a diamond-shaped figure. Fig. 83.

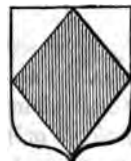
FIG. 81.



FIG. 82.



FIG. 83.



The *Fusil* is an elongated lozenge. Fig. 84.

The *Masle* is a lozenge voided. Fig. 85.

The *Rustre* is a lozenge perforated with a round opening. Fig. 86.

FIG. 84.



FIG. 85.

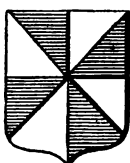


FIG. 86.



The *Fret* is a figure composed of a narrow saltire, interlaced with a masle (see *Fretty*, p. 25). Fig. 87.

The *Pall* is a charge borne only by archbishops. In form it resembles the letter Y, and is always charged with crosses patées fitchées. Fig. 88.

The *Billet* is a small rectangular oblong figure (see fourth quarter of Fig. 175).

Flanches, which are always borne in pairs, are formed by circular lines impinging on the dexter and sinister sides of the shield. Fig. 89.

FIG. 87.

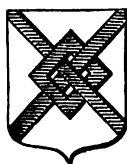
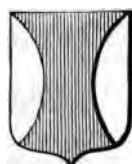


FIG. 88.



FIG. 89.

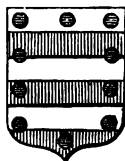


Flasques and *Voiders* are flanches, which encroach less on the shield.

Small charges are frequently blazoned, as *in fess*, *in pale*, *in orle*, &c., which means that they are to be arranged in the form of those ordinaries.

The accompanying example (Fig. 90) would be blazoned, *Barry of six, argent and gules; ten hurtes in orle*.

FIG. 90.



Observe the difference between 'in' and 'on.' The former denotes that charges are to be arranged in the position of any specified ordinary, while the latter implies that they are to be blazoned on the ordinaries themselves. (Compare Fig. 90 and the first and fourth quarters of Fig. 175.)

All the honourable ordinaries (but not their diminutives, except the pallet), the pile, quarter, canton, bordure, inescutcheon, lozenge, pall, and flanches, may be charged.

ROUNDLES AND GUTTÆ.

Roundles are small balls or bosses, which are charged upon a shield. There are generally reckoned to be seven, which are distinguished from each other by their several tinctures.

1. The *Bezant*, or. Fig. 91.
2. The *Plate*, argent. Fig. 92.
3. The *Torteau* (pl. *torteaux*), gules. Fig. 93.
4. The *Hurte*, azure. Fig. 94.

FIG. 91. FIG. 92. FIG. 93. FIG. 94. FIG. 95. FIG. 96. FIG. 97.



5. The *Pellet*, or *Ogress*, sable. Fig. 95.
6. The *Pomme*, vert. Fig. 96.
7. The *Fountain*, Barry of six, wavy, argent and azure. Fig. 97.

Golpes (purp.), *gazes* (sang.), and *oranges* (tenné), are occasionally to be met with in examples of foreign heraldry.

The Bezant, Plate, and Fountain are always represented flat; the others in relief, and must be shaded accordingly.

A Roundle may also be blazoned *of a fur*; and is sometimes, though very rarely, charged.

GUTTÆ, or GOUTTES, as the name implies, are drops, which, like the roundles, are distinguished by their tinctures.

Gouttes d'or	are or.
„ d'eau	„ argent.
„ de sang	„ gules.
„ de larmes	„ azure.
„ de poix	„ sable.
„ d'olive	„ vert.

FIG. 98.



Fig. 98 might be blazoned as *Argent, guttée de sang*, or *guttée gules*.

VARIED TINCTURES OF FIELDS AND CHARGES.

Fields are not always blazoned as of a simple tincture; sometimes the surface of the shield consists of a kind of pattern, on which the charges are placed. These patterns are formed by the lines representing the ordinaries and subordinaries, and from which they derive their names.

Paly means that the field is to be divided into an *even* number of pales, specifying the number. Thus the shield represented in the margin would be blazoned, *Paly of six, arg. and az.*

FIG. 99.



Bendy.—The field to be divided into bends, in the same manner as paly.

Barry.—The field to be divided into an even number of bars. Fig. 90. When there are more than eight bars, it is called *barruly*.

Paly bendy is when the field is divided by lines drawn in the direction of the pale and bend. Fig. 100 is *Paly bendy, arg. and gu.*

FIG. 100.



Barry bendy is formed by a conjunction of lines drawn barwise and bendwise. Fig. 101.

Gyronny. See page 20, Fig. 74.

Lozengy is produced by lines drawn in the direction of the bend and bend sinister; thus forming a number of lozenges. Fig. 102.

Fusilly is similar to lozengy, except that the lines are more vertical, and form fusils instead of lozenges.

FIG. 101.



FIG. 102.



FIG. 103.



Compony, Counter-compony, and Chequée. See page 20, Figs. 76, 77, 78.

Fretty is when the field is covered with a number of narrow bars or sticks interlaced. Fig. 103; see also Fig. 78.

CHARGES are frequently blazoned as being of any of these varied tinctures.

A field or charge may be *diapered*, according to the taste of the herald. Diapering does not enter into the blazoning or description of a shield, as it is simply a fanciful embellishment. It consists of a small pattern or device, covering the entire field or charge, and is commonly represented by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid.

When a charge is repeated on a field an indefinite number of times, such a field is said to be *semée* of the charge. A shield *semée* of Crosses-crosslet, is styled *Crusillée*; if of Billets, *Billettée*; of Bezants, *Bezantée*; of Hurts, *Hurtée*, &c.

Powdered has a signification similar to *Semée*, except that the charges are smaller, and more thickly scattered.

COMMON CHARGES.

We now come to the third class of heraldic devices, denominated *Common Charges*. These are far more numerous than the ordinaries, for there is not an object of any kind soever, either real or imaginary, but may be blazoned as a charge. Of animated beings, the Lion is that which is most commonly to be met with in heraldry. This animal is represented of every tincture, and in a variety of positions, the principal of which are the following:—

Statant.—Standing in profile, and looking before him. Fig. 104. Charges are always represented as moving towards the dexter side of the shield, unless otherwise specified in the blazon.

Passant.—The dexter paw raised, as if walking, and, like statant, looking towards the dexter. Fig. 105.

Passant guardant is the same as passant, except that it is *affrontée*, or full-faced, as the lions of England. Fig. 106.

FIG. 104.



FIG. 105.



FIG. 106.



Passant regardant.—Passant, with the head turned towards the sinister. Fig. 107.

Rampant.—Standing on one hind leg, with the fore paws elevated; the head the same as passant. Fig. 108.

Rampant guardant is the same as rampant, with the head *affrontée*.

Rampant regardant differs from the former two only in having the head turned towards the sinister.

FIG. 107.



FIG. 108.



FIG. 109.



Salient.—With both hind legs on the ground, and the two fore paws raised, as if in the act of springing. Fig. 109.

Sejant.—Sitting down, but with its fore limbs erect. Fig. 110.

Couchant.—Lying down, with head erect. Fig. 111.

Dormant.—Asleep, with its head resting between its paws. Fig. 112.

FIG. 110.



FIG. 111.



FIG. 112.



A lion with its tail between its legs is said to be *coward*; when furnished with two tails, *queue fourchée*; and if it have no tail, *defamed*. Two rampant lions, face to face, are said to be *combatant*; and when placed back to back, *addorsed*.

If an ordinary should be placed on (or, to speak in proper heraldic terms, *over*) a lion or other animal, it is *debruised* by that ordinary. The subjoined example (Fig. 113) would be blazoned, *Ermine, a lion rampant gules, debruised by a bend sinister, argent*.

FIG. 113.



A portion only of a lion may form a charge, as:—

A *demi-lion rampant*, which is the upper portion of a lion rampant, *couped*, or cut, at the shoulder. Fig. 114.

FIG. 114.



A *leg*, called in heraldry a *jambe*.

A *paw*, which extends only to the first joint.

A *head*, which may be turned in any of the directions before assigned.

A *tail*, or *queue*. The family of Cork bears three lions' tails for arms.

When a portion of any animal is cut clean off, as in Fig. 114, it is said to be *couped*; but when it is ragged or torn, as in Fig. 115, it is *erased*. Particular attention must be paid, in blazoning part of an animal, to specify whether it be *couped* or *erased*.

FIG. 115.



Lions charged on an ordinary, or when there are two or more blazoned on a shield, are frequently styled *lioncels*. A lion is *armed* of its teeth and claws, and *langued* of its tongue. It is always represented as *armed* and *langued* gules, unless the animal itself or the field be of that tincture, in which case it is *armed* and *langued* azure.

Bears, Tigers, Bulls, Boars, Wolves, Antelopes, Stags, Goats, Foxes, Badgers (called by heralds *Grays*), Talbots or hounds, Squirrels, and many other animals, are to be found blazoned as charges. Even the much-abused *Ass* is allowed to appear. The family of Hackwell bear as their arms, *Or, an Ass's head erased, sable*. The Askews, Hokenhulls, and Ayscoughs also bear this charge.

The *Holy* or *Paschal Lamb* is a lamb passant, supporting with its front sinister leg a banner bend sinisterwise, charged with a cross.

Almost all the terms applied to lions, are used in describing the position and attributes of other animals; the principal exceptions are the following:—

A stag passant is said to be *tripping*; when affrontée, *at gaze*; when salient, *springing*; when running, *at speed* or *courant*; and when sejant, *lodged*. It is *attired*, not *armed*, of its *tynes*, or horns.

Bulls, unicorns, and other animals having hoofs, are said to be *unguled* of them. An animal devour-

ing another is described as *vorant*. When two animals are face to face, they are *respecting* each other. An animal wounded is *vulned*; if smoke be issuing from the mouth and ears, it is *incensed*.

Birds.

The Eagle, in heraldry, holds supremacy amongst birds, as the Lion does amongst animals. The most common position assigned to the eagle is *displayed*, Fig. 116. This appellation is peculiar to birds of prey; other birds (such as the dove), when their wings are extended as in the accompanying example, are said to be *disclosed*.

FIG. 116.



The student must bear in mind the difference between an eagle *displayed*, and an eagle *with wings displayed*; when the latter term is employed, the bird is supposed to be perched. The eagles of ancient Rome, France, and the United States would be blazoned as *with wings displayed*; those of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, as *displayed*.

A bird of prey is said to be *armed* of its beak and claws; but other birds are *beaked* and *membered*. The same law which governs the tinctures of the arms and tongues of lions, mentioned at page 29, is observed with regard to the claws and beaks of eagles.

Small eagles, charged as lioncels, are styled *eaglets*.

When Hawks are represented with bells on their feet, they are described as *belled*; and when the *jesses*, or straps with which the bells were attached, are hanging loose, they are *belled* and *jessed*. They

may also be *hooded*. A Falcon is always supposed to be *close*, unless specified to the contrary.

A Game Cock, besides being *armed* of his beak, claws, and spurs, is *crested*, and *jowlopped* of his wattles.

A Peacock *affrontée*, with its tail displayed, is blazoned as *in its pride*. A Pelican feeding its young in the conventional manner in which it is generally represented, is described as *a pelican in her piety*, or *vulning herself*.

The following terms apply equally to all birds:—

Rousant.—A bird rising, or about to take wing.

Volant.—Flying.

Close.—With wings closed.

Inverted, or *Conjoined in lure*.—Wings displayed, with their tips directed downwards. Fig. 117.

Erect.

Addorsed.—Inclining backwards. Fig. 118.

FIG. 117.



FIG. 118.



Feathers are also included amongst heraldic charges. They are always borne straight; except those of the ostrich, the tips of which are represented as drooping.

The following are the birds usually blazoned in heraldry:—

The Eagle, Falcon, Allerton (an eagle without feet or beak), Swan, Cock, Swallow, Cornish Chough (*sable, membered gules*), Pelican, Heron, Martlet (a

swallow without legs or beak), Parrot or Popinjay, Crow, Goose, Raven, Owl, Ostrich, and Dove.

Fish

are represented as *naiant*, or swimming (Fig. 119); *hauriant* (Fig. 120); *urinant* (Fig. 121); and *em-*

FIG. 119.

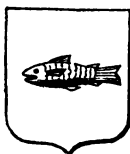


FIG. 120.



FIG. 121.



FIG. 122.

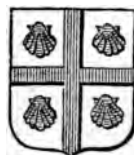


bowed (Fig. 122), in which position the Dolphin is usually represented.

Fish are described as *scaled* and *finned*.

Among *Shells*, the *Escallop* or *Scallop*, and the *Whelk*, are those for which heralds have shown the greatest predilection. The accompanying diagram (Fig. 123) would be blazoned: *Argent, a cross gules, cantoned by four escallops azure*.

FIG. 123.



Reptiles and Insects.

Of Reptiles, the *Serpent*, *Scorpion*, and *Tortoise* are the most common; and of *Insects*, the *Bee*, *Butterfly*, and *Grasshopper*.

Serpents may be *nowed* (twisted or knotted, Fig. 124); *erect* (placed in pale); *erect wavy*; or *involved*, which latter means curved in a circle, without being nowed.

FIG. 124.



A tortoise passant, is *gradient*.

The Human Figure and its Parts

Are charges frequently to be met with. In blazoning an entire figure, its position should be first stated; and then whether it be *habited* or *naked*.

A head may be borne either *affrontée* or *in profile*; and may be *couped* or *erased*. It is usually represented with a wreath of leaves, or twisted silk bound around the temples; in which case it is said to be *wreathed*.

An arm encased in armour is *vambraced*. Thus Fig. 125 would be blazoned; *Argent; a dexter arm, embowed, vambraced, ppr.** The hand is not supposed to be *gauntleted* unless so specified.

FIG. 125.



FIG. 126.



In blazoning a hand it is necessary to state whether it be the dexter or sinister; and if *clenched* or *appaumée* (open). Fig. 126 is *Argent; a sinister hand, couped, erect, appaumée, gules*. This charge, borne on an inescutcheon or canton, is the badge of all Baronets of the United Kingdom; and is called the Badge of Ulster.

The *leg*, *thigh*, and *heart* are the other parts of the body which are generally blazoned as charges.

* If the hand were turned towards the sinister side, it would be *counter-embowed*.

Human figures, *Tritons*, *Mermaids*, and *Harpies*, are *crined* of their hair.

Imaginary Beings.

Under this head are included :—

The *Dragon*, which is a winged monster, represented with four legs, armed with talons, and a serpent's tail. Fig. 127.

The *Griffin*, which is an animal produced by a combination of an eagle with a lion. Fig. 128.

A *male Griffin* is destitute of wings.

FIG. 127.



FIG. 128.



The *Cockatrice*, which has the head, body, wings, and feet of a cock (scales being substituted for feathers), and the tail of a dragon. It is *crested* and *jowlopped*. The head alone is frequently used as a charge. Fig. 129.

The *Wyvern*, which is a flying serpent, somewhat resembling the cockatrice; it has, however, a dragon's head. Fig. 130.

FIG. 129.



FIG. 130.



The *Phoenix*, Fig. 131; *Triton*, Fig. 132; *Mermaid*, Fig. 133.

FIG. 131.



FIG. 132.



FIG. 133.



Besides these may be enumerated the *Harpy*, which is a vulture with a woman's head and breast; the *Chimera*, possessing the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; the *Pegasus*, or winged horse; the *Winged Bull*, *Lion*, and *Deer*; the *Sphinx*, *Salamander*, *Unicorn*, *Sagittarius*, &c.

The Celestial Bodies.

The *Sun* is always supposed to be *proper*, or in his glory, and is blazoned *or*, unless otherwise specified. It is represented by a circle, from which commonly proceed a number of wavy rays. A single ray may constitute a charge.

When *eclipsed*, it is blazoned *sable*.

The *Moon*, when full-faced and shining, is described as in her complement; when eclipsed, in her detriment.

A half-moon, with the horns directed upwards, is a *Crescent*. Fig. 178.

A half-moon, with the horns directed towards the dexter, *Increscent*.

A half-moon, with the horns directed towards the sinister, *Decrescent*.

She is always to be blazoned argent, unless she be in her detriment, when sable is substituted. Like the sun, she is usually surrounded by rays (which, however, are straight), and has sometimes a human face depicted in the centre.

FIG. 134.



The *Star*, or *Etoile* (Fig. 134), is distinguished from the mullet in having its rays wavy, instead of straight.

Trees, Plants, and Flowers.

Of Trees, the *Oak*, *Pine*, *Olive*, and *Palm* are the most commonly blazoned in heraldry. A *branch* only frequently serves as a charge.

The following terms are applied to this class of charges:—

Eradicated: when the roots are exposed.

Couped: when a branch is cut off evenly.

Slipped (not *Erased*): torn or broken off.

Blasted, or *Starved*: deprived of leaves.

Accrued: full-grown.

Fructed, *Blossomed*, or *Seeded*: bearing fruit, flowers, or seeds.

Pendent: drooping.

Trees are generally blazoned *proper*, or in their natural colours.

The *Garb*, or wheat-sheaf (Fig. 135) is borne by many noble families; amongst others, by the Earl of Hereford, who quarters in his coat, *Az.*; *three garbs or*.

The *Fleur-de-lis* (Fig. 136) is one of the most frequent and ancient of heraldic charges, and was

blazoned in the royal arms of England from A.D. 1299 until A.D. 1801 (see Introduction).

FIG. 135.



FIG. 136.



FIG. 137.



The *Rose* is sometimes blazoned and drawn *proper*, exhibiting the stem and leaves; the emblem of England is thus represented. The *Heraldic Rose* is shown in Fig. 137. The small points around it represent the leaves, of which it is said to be *barbed*. When a *Rose* only is mentioned in the blazon, it is always to be understood as the *Heraldic Rose*.

It will be remembered that a *rose gu.* was the Lancastrian badge, and a *rose arg.* the Yorkist. Edward IV., in 1461, surrounded his badge with the rays of the sun; hence the charge, *Rose-en-soleil*, Fig. 138, which was subsequently adopted by his adherents.*

FIG. 138.



FIG. 139.



The *Trefoil*, *Quatrefoil*, and *Cinquefoil* (Fig. 139) are leaves bearing three, four, and five cusps, respectively. The former is

* Shakespeare alludes to the *Rose-en-soleil* in Richard III., where he says:

‘Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this *sun* of York.’

usually represented *slipped*, as in the arms of the Frosts of Yorkshire, who bear *Arg.*; a chevron *gu.*, between three trefoils, *slipped*, *az.* Fig. 140.

FIG. 140.



The *Quatrefoil* is but seldom to be met with.

When *Leaves* are borne on a shield, they are always supposed to be *erect*; if placed horizontally or diagonally, their position must be expressed as *bar-wise* or *bend-wise*.

The base of a shield, for about one fifth of its entire height, is sometimes occupied by a representation of a rising piece of ground usually tinctured *vert*, as though covered with grass; this is heraldically termed a *mount*.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

It would be almost impossible to enumerate the various inanimate objects with which a shield may be charged. I shall therefore content myself with mentioning those which have been most in favour amongst heralds.

Annulet.—A ring (see Fig. 176).

Arrow.—It is *armed* or *barbed* of its head, and *flighted* of its feathers.

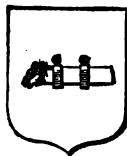
Barnacles.—An instrument used to compress the nose of an unbroken or restive horse. Fig. 141.

Battering-Ram. Fig. 142.

FIG. 141.



FIG. 142.



Battle-axe.—It is *helved* of its handle. Fig. 143.

Beacon.—An iron vessel, containing some combustible substance in flames, placed on the top of a pole, against which stands a ladder. Fig. 144.

FIG. 143.



FIG. 144.



Buckles.—In blazoning, their form, whether oval, round, lozenge, or square, must be specified. Fig. 145.

Caltrap, or Cheval-trap.—An instrument formerly used in warfare, composed of four small strong spikes, conjoined in such a manner, that when thrown on the ground, one would always be erect. Its purpose was to retard the progress of an enemy's cavalry, by laming the horses. Fig. 146.

Three caltraps sable, on a field argent, are borne by the family of Trapps.

FIG. 145.

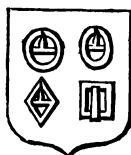
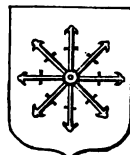


FIG. 146.



FIG. 147.



Carbuncle, or Escarbuncle.—A conventional device, usually represented as in Fig. 147. Sometimes the extremities of the *staves* are joined together by a band running round them.

Castle.—An embattled fortress, on which are commonly placed three towers. Fig. 148.

FIG. 148.

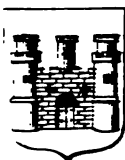


FIG. 149.



Chess-rook.—A piece used in chess; in form more resembling a bishop than a modern rook. Fig. 149. The family of Walcot

bear this charge on their arms, which they are said to have derived from the following circumstance:—John Walcot, of Shropshire, 'playinge at the chesse with Henry, the fift kynge, he gave hym the checke matte with the rouke, whereupon the kynge chaunged his coate of armes, which was the crosse with flower de lures, and gave hym the rouke for a remembraunce.'

Crosier.—A staff bearing a cross on the top, belonging to an archbishop, as an emblem of his dignity. Bishops and abbots are commonly, though erroneously, supposed to bear a crosier with a rounded head, somewhat resembling a shepherd's crook. This should properly be called a *Pastoral staff*.

Escarbuncle. See *Carbuncle*.

Fan, Scruttle, or Winnowing-basket. Fig. 150.

FIG. 150.



FIG. 151.



Gauntlet.—An iron glove, usually depicted without fingers, which is its most ancient form. In blazoning, it is necessary to state whether the gauntlet be the dexter or sinister. Fig. 151.

Gurge.—A whirlpool. This charge covers the

entire field, and is always blazoned argent and azure.
Fig. 152.

Hawk's-bell. Fig. 153,

Hemp-break, or *Hackle*.—An instrument used for bruising hemp or flax. Fig. 154.

FIG. 152.



FIG. 153.



FIG. 154.



Helmet.—When blazoned as a charge, it is represented as in Fig. 185.

Knots. See page 44.

Lure.—Two wings conjoined, with the tips downwards (as in Fig. 117), to which is attached a line and ring. Formerly used as a decoy in training hawks.

Lymphad, or *Galley*.—A one-masted ship; represented with the sails furled, and propelled by oars. Fig. 155.

Manche, or *Maunche*.—A hanging sleeve. It is represented in a variety of manners, all, however, bearing some resemblance to Fig. 156.

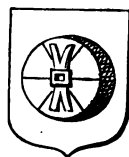
FIG. 155.



FIG. 156.



FIG. 157.



Millstone.—Fig. 157. The iron clamps which sup-

port it on each side are the *Mill-Rinds*, or *fers de moline*, which are frequently borne as a charge.

Mullet.—A charge resembling a spur rowel of five points. Fig. 158. When of more than five, the number must be specified. It is generally borne *pierced*, as in the diagram. Compare this with the *Etoile*.

Pheon.—The head of a dart. Fig. 159. A pheon engrailed on the outward edge is blazoned as a *broad arrow*.

Portcullis.—An iron gate, formed of bars, armed at the base, and bolted in *trellis*. Fig. 160.

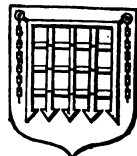
FIG. 158.



FIG. 159.



FIG. 160.



Scaling-ladder.—Usually represented as shown at Fig. 161.

Shake-fork.—Resembles a pall, humettée, and pointed. Fig. 162.

Spur.—May be represented in its modern form.

The *Prick-spur* has but a single point. Fig. 163.

FIG. 161.



FIG. 162.



FIG. 163.



Sword.—Must be blazoned as *pommelled and hilted*,

of whatever tincture it may be. The sword has the various names of *scimitar*, *seax*, *falchion*,* &c., according to its form.

Tilting-spear.—It is sufficient to blazon this weapon as a *spear*. Fig. 164. When a simple spear is intended, it must be described as a *javelin*.

Trellis.—Differs from the fret, inasmuch as the pieces are not interlaced, but are carried throughout, and nailed at the points of contact. Fig. 165.

FIG. 164.

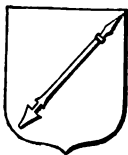


FIG. 165.



Turret.—A small tower commonly set upon a castle, as shown at Fig. 148.

Water-bouget.—Was formerly used by soldiers for carrying water. It is represented either as at Fig. 166 or Fig. 167. The latter is the more general form.

FIG. 166.



FIG. 167.



Winnowing-basket. See *Fan*.

Besides these may be enumerated the *Horse-shoe*, *Plough*, *Harrow*, *Trumpet*, *Pen*, *Comb*, *Key*, &c.; but, as their form is so familiar, it would be superfluous to give illustrations.

* The *seax* is a scimitar with a semicircular notch cut at the back. For illustration of *falchion* see crest of Fig. 189.

Knots

Form a distinct group of early heraldic charges, and take their names from the families which bear them. Figs. 168 to 172.

FIG. 168.

*The Bourchier Knot.*

FIG. 169.

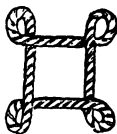
*The Bowen Knot.*

FIG. 170.

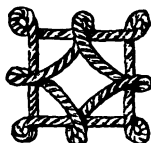
*The Lacy Knot.*

FIG. 171.

*The Stafford Knot.*

FIG. 172.

*The Wake Knot.*

The family of Harrington also bear a knot called by their name; but this is simply a fret, with the extremities of the saltire coupé.

MISCELLANEOUS DESCRIPTIVE TERMS.

In addition to those descriptive terms already mentioned, the following are occasionally made use of:—

Adumbrated.—Shaded, or under shadow.

Baillonnée.—A lion rampant, holding in its mouth a staff,

Banded.—When anything, such as a garb or a sheaf of arrows, is bound together with a band of a different tincture, it is described as *banded* of that tincture.

Braced.—Interlaced.

Bristled.—The tincture of the bristles on the back and neck of a boar.

Cabossed, or *Caboshed.*—When the head of an animal is affrontée, and cut off so close that no portion of the neck is visible.

Cantoned.—A cross between four charges. Fig. 123.

Caparisoned.—Used when speaking of the *caparisons* or trappings of a horse.

Close-girt.—Signifying that the clothes of a figure are bound tight about the waist.

Collared.—Having a collar around the neck.

Corded.—Bound with a cord.

Counter-passant.—When two animals are walking, one towards the dexter, and the other towards the sinister, they are thus described.

Dismembered.—Signifying that an ordinary or animal is cut into small pieces, which, though separate from each other, are placed sufficiently near to preserve the original shape of the charge. *A lion rampant dismembered* is borne by the Maitland family.

Distilling.—Dropping; as *a breast distilling milk*; borne as a charge by the family of Dodge.

Embrued.—When a weapon is bloody, it is described as *embrued*. The same term is applied to the mouths of lions, &c., when dropping blood, whilst or after devouring their prey.

Enhanced.—Any ordinary removed above its proper situation. The Byrons bear, *Arg.*; *three bendlets enhanced gu.*

Ensigned.—Ornamented, or garnished.

Enveloped.—Entwined.

Fimbriated.—Having a narrow border of another tincture (see Fig. 196).

Flexed.—Bent.

Gorged.—When an animal has a crown encircling the neck it is thus blazoned. The badge of the De Bohuns was, a black swan ducally gorged and chained.

Guarded.—Trimmed, or turned up; commonly applied to a mantle or *chapeau*.

Issuant.—Rising from. This term is also used when a charge (usually a demi-lion) is issuing from the bottom of a chief. When the charge is issuing from the centre of an ordinary, usually a fess, it is described as *Naissant*.

Lined.—Attached by a line, usually affixed to the collar of an animal (see crest of Baldwin in Appendix). The term is also applied to the lining of a mantle, *chapeau*, &c., when borne of a different tincture.

Maned.—Horses, lions, &c., are *maned* of the hair on their necks: they are also sometimes described as *crined* of the same.

Masoned.—As though built with stone, like a castle. Fig. 148.

Naissant.—Issuing from the centre of an ordinary, or charge. The subjoined example (Fig. 173) would be blazoned, *Ermine; naissant from a fess az., a demi-lion or*.

FIG. 173.



Rebated.—When the head of a weapon, &c., is broken, or cut off.

Renversée, or *Reversed.*—Turned contrary to the usual way.

Salient. See *Springing*.

Segreant.—Rampant. This term is used in blazoning a griffin standing on its hind legs, with wings displayed.

Springing.—Used only when speaking of stags,

and beasts of the chase. Beasts of prey, when springing, are blazoned as *salient*.

Stringed.—Applied in specifying the tincture of the string wherewith a bugle-horn is suspended, or of the strings of a harp. The arms of Ireland are, *Az. ; a harp or, stringed arg.*

Treflée.—Bordered with trefoils, as is the bend borne by the Prince of Wales for Saxony.

BLAZONING.

It was anciently the custom at jousts and tournaments, for heralds to proclaim the armorial bearings and achievements of the various competitors, before they were permitted to engage in the lists; while an esquire would *blasen*, or blow a horn, to attract attention to the ceremony. Blazoning has thus come to mean, in a general sense, a public proclaiming, and, more particularly, a description of armorial bearings according to the established rules of heraldry. Iden, after killing Jack Cade, is thus made by Shakespeare to apostrophise his sword:—

‘I will hallow thee for this thy deed :
 Ne’er shall this blood be wiped from thy point;
 But thou shalt wear it as a herald’s coat,
 To emblaze the honour that thy master got.’

In blazoning, all tautology must be particularly avoided. Never repeat a tincture twice in the same blazon. Should it occur again, it must be described as *of the first* (or *field*), *of the second*, *of the last*, &c., as the case may be. At the same time, everything must be described with the utmost minuteness, so that a person, by reading the blazon, may be able to delineate the shield and its charges with unerring precision.

In blazoning a coat of arms, the tincture of the field must be first stated ; and if it be not of a simple tincture, whether it be *party of any of the ordinaries*, then the principal object charged upon it, *which lies next the shield* ; and if that charge be formed of any irregular lines, such as *invected, ragulée, &c.*, it must be stated ; if an inanimate object, and it be not in its usual position, it must be described as *bar-wise, bend-wise, &c.* ; if an animal, *rampant, couchant, &c.*, then its tincture ; and, lastly, any peculiar features, such as *armed, gorged, &c.* Having described the principal charge (or that which occupies the centre of the shield), the subordinate charges, *also lying on the shield itself*, follow. Should any of the before-mentioned charges be *themselves* charged, the secondary charges so lying on them must not be mentioned until every object in direct contact with the field has been described.

By *counterchanging* is implied a reciprocal changing of a metal or fur for a colour, or *vice versâ*. Thus Fig. 174 would be blazoned, *Party per pale, az. and arg. ; a lion passant, counterchanged*. In this example it will be seen that the part of the lion tinctured azure rests upon an argent field, and the part which is argent upon an azure field.

FIG. 174.



Instances of counterchanging are more frequently to be met with in foreign than in English Heraldry, though in the latter they are not uncommon. The arms of Wales are *Quarterly, gu. and or ; four lions rampant, counterchanged*. The arms borne by the Panmure and Lane families afford examples of counterchanging.

The accompanying diagram (Fig. 175) will, I think, sufficiently illustrate the principal rules to be observed in blazoning.

QUATERLY OF FOUR, OR QUATERLY
QUATERED.

FIG. 175.

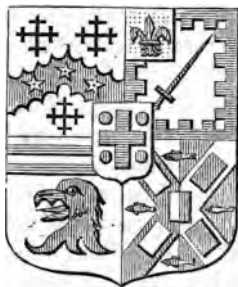
1. Arg.; on a chevron engrailed gu., between three crosses-crosslet sa., as many mullets pierced of the field.

2. Arg.; a sword bend-sinisterwise gu., pommel and hilted az., within a bordure embattled of the last; on a canton or, a fleur-de-lys of the second.

3. Arg.; an eagle's head erased gu., beaked az., in chief two barrulets (or a bars gemelle) of the last.

4. Party per pale arg. and gu.; on a saltire between four herrings naiant, five billets, all counterchanged.

Surmounted by (or over all) an inescutcheon arg., on which a cross humettée az., cantoned by four torteaux.



It will be seen that in blazoning this coat of arms, we first describe its distinctive feature, which is *quaterly of four*; we next proceed to blazon each quarter, as we would a separate shield. The field of the first quarter is argent, and the principal charge thereon is a chevron. Having stated its peculiarity of outline, *engrailed*, we specify the tincture. The three crosses-crosslet are the other charges *on* the shield, they therefore follow next; and in the last place come the mullets, which are charged *on* a charge. We do not say '*three mullets*,' but '*as many*,' the meaning of which is obvious; neither do we describe them as '*argent*,' as that tincture has already been mentioned, and all tautology is to be carefully guarded against. *Of the first* would have been as proper as *of the field*.

The second and third quarters require no exposition.

Charges, whether placed *on*, or *in*, an ordinary, always incline in the direction of that ordinary. It would, therefore, be incorrect to draw the four billets, in the fourth quarter, in the same manner as the centre one.

The *Inescutcheon*, or *Shield of Pretence*, being an extraneous addition or augmentation, and, consequently, the furthest removed from the surface of the shield, is always blazoned last.

In blazoning a shield, in which two or more charges of the same tincture immediately follow each other in the blazon, it is not necessary to mention the tincture, until all the separate charges have been specified. Thus, supposing that in the first quarter of Fig. 175, the chevron and the crosses-crosslet were gules, it would be blazoned as, *Argent; a chevron between three crosses-crosslet, gules.*

It is a fundamental law of heraldry, that metal should never be placed on metal, or colour on colour.* Thus a field azure charged with a lion gules, would be false heraldry. This rule, however, does not apply when charges are blazoned in their natural colours, termed heraldically, *proper* (*ppr.*). It would be therefore perfectly admissible to blazon a tree *proper* on a field *gules*.

When the metals are used as colours, they must be expressed as or and argent; but in blazoning an object supposed to be made of one of these metals (such as the chain of the unicorn, the sinister supporter of the Royal arms), the words gold and silver must be used.

* For an exception to this rule, see the arms of Lane of Stafford in the Appendix.

Disposition of small Charges.

When there are several small charges of the same kind blazoned on a shield, their disposition, as well as number, must be mentioned. The method of arranging them in an ordinary has already been noticed at page 22. They may likewise be disposed, as in the following blazons of arms:—

Argent; two bars between six annulets, three, two, and one, gules. Robinson.

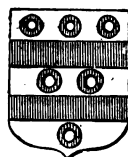
Gules; a lion couchant between ten cinquefoils, four and two in chief, one, two and one in base, argent. Berkley.

Argent; ten escallops, four, three, two, and one, sable. Kingscote.

Azure; eleven billets, four, three, and four, argent. Lavardin.

Three charges are always to be arranged *two and one*, as at Fig. 140, unless some other disposition be specially mentioned in the blazon.

FIG. 176.



MARKS OF CADENCY, OR DIFFERENCES.

All the sons of a family being equally entitled to bear their paternal arms, some mark is required by which they may be distinguished from each other.

In the early days of heraldry, differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary methods, such as changing the tincture of the original coat, adding or suppressing some minor charge, enclosing the shield within a bordure, &c.; but as by this means much confusion and uncertainty were necessarily engendered, in the reign of Richard II. a simpler plan was devised, that of adding certain recognised devices to the paternal coat, styled *differences*, or *marks*.

of cadency. Thus the eldest son bears the same arms as his father, *differenced* with a *label*, or *file*, which may be either of three or five points, or *lambeaux*, but usually of the former. Fig. 177.

The second son differences his arms with a *crescent*. Fig. 178.

FIG. 177.

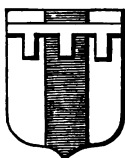


FIG. 178.



The third son differences his arms with a *mullet*. Fig. 158.

The fourth son differences his arms with a *martlet*, which is a bird without feet or beak. Fig. 179.

The fifth son differences his arms with an *annulet*, or small ring. Fig. 176.

The sixth son differences his arms with a *fleur-de-lys*. Fig. 136.

The seventh son differences his arms with a *rose*. Fig. 137.

The eighth son differences his arms with a *cross moline*. Fig. 60.

FIG. 179.

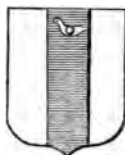


FIG. 180.



The ninth son differences his arms with a *double quatrefoil*. Fig. 180.

Should the eldest son himself have a son, he would bear his father's arms differenced by a label, to show that he was of the first house; and on that label there would be charged another label, showing that he was the first son of that house. Again, the fourth son bears, as we have seen, a martlet for difference. His fifth son would, therefore, charge an annulet on his father's martlet, thereby implying that he was the fifth son of the fourth house.

The members of the Royal family difference their arms with a silver label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark specially assigned to them by the sovereign. Thus Prince Alfred bears on the first and third points of his label, *an anchor az.*; on the middle point, *a cross gu.* Prince Arthur, *a cross gu., between 2 fleurs-de-lys az.* The Princess Royal, *a rose between 2 crosses gu. &c.* The Prince of Wales, of course, bears his label plain.

As marks of cadency are merely accidental differences, and do not form an integral part of the arms, it is permissible to charge metal on metal, or colour on colour. A field *gu.*, therefore, differenced with a label *az.*, would not be considered false heraldry.

This method of showing the seniority of the different branches of a family was formerly, and still ought to be, strictly observed, though at the present day it is very much neglected.

MARSHALLING.

By Marshalling is meant combining various coats of arms on one escutcheon, by which means the family alliances or official dignity of the bearer is indicated.

At marriage, the husband is entitled to marshal

commoner, she still retains her rank, as I have before stated, and actually takes precedence of her sister, though the wife of a peer.

It was anciently the custom to combine the arms of the wife with those of her husband by dimidiation, or cutting off the sinister half of one coat, and the dexter half of the other. This was found to be extremely inconvenient, and in some cases to totally transform some of the charges. For example, if we wished to marshal by dimidiation, '*Gu.; a bend sinister or,*' with '*Party per pale, ermine and gu.; a bend or,*' we would produce '*Gu.; a chevron or,*' and the ermine would be totally lost.

ACCESSORIES TO THE SHIELD.

Coronets

Are the crowns of princes and peers, and serve by their particular form to indicate to what rank the possessor is entitled. Within the golden circle, or rim, is a crimson velvet cap, *guarded* with ermine, and on the top a tassel of gold bullion.

On the circle of a *Duke's* coronet are eight strawberry leaves of equal height, five of which are shown in representations. A ducal coronet serving as a *crest coronet* (Fig. 186) is not furnished with a cap.

A *Marquis's* has four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls * set on pyramidical points, which alternate with the leaves, all being of equal height. Two of the pearls and three of the leaves are to be seen in drawings.

An *Earl's* coronet has eight pearls set on as many

* The pearls are balls of silver.

lofty rays or spikes, alternating with strawberry leaves of about one fourth the height. In illustrations, four of the latter, and five of the former are shown.

A *Viscount's* has fourteen or sixteen pearls, which are placed close together on the rim, without leaves. Eight or nine are apparent in representations.

A *Baron's* coronet is ornamented with six pearls, of which four are seen.

Besides the above coronets, there are others which should more properly be considered but as common charges, as they are not the recognised insignia of any particular rank, but may be borne on the escutcheon of either peer or commoner, which are the *Eastern*, or *Antique* crown, which has its circle of gold, from which rise an indefinite number of rays, as shown in the illustration, Fig. 182.

FIG. 182.



FIG. 183.



FIG. 184.



The *Celestial* crown differs from the *Eastern*, in having its rays somewhat higher, and each charged on the top with a small etoille.

The *Mural* crown, also of gold, has the top of the circle embattled. It was conferred by the Romans on the soldier who first scaled the walls of a besieged town. Fig. 183.

The *Naval* crown bears on the circle the sterns of vessels, alternating with masts, on which are affixed sails. Fig. 184.

Helm, or Helmet.

The Helmet is always placed on the top of the escutcheon, and varies in form and material, according to the rank of the bearer. The Royal helmet is represented of gold: it stands *affrontée*, and is guarded with six *bars*, *bariles*, or *grilles*. The helmet of Dukes and Marquises also stands *affrontée*, and is made of steel, guarded with five bars of gold. That of Earls, Viscounts, and Barons is of silver, garnished with gold: it is represented in profile, and is guarded with ten steel bars, half of which number is visible. Baronets and Knights have their helmets of steel, garnished with silver: it stands *affrontée*, and has the visor or beaver thrown open.

FIG. 185.



The helmet assigned to Esquires and Gentlemen is of steel; it is represented in profile, with the visor closed. Fig. 185.

The *Bascinet* is a close-fitting helmet, without a visor, and is occasionally, though very rarely, used as a charge.

A very effective and becoming form of helmet, adapted for an achievement of arms, is that which was generally used at tournaments—styled a tilting-helmet, or salette—and is represented at Figs. 189 and 190.

Crest, Wreath, and Chapeau.

The Crest was formerly a device surmounting the helmet of a noble, so that he should be more easily recognised by his followers, amid the confusion of battle; for, the beaver or visor of the helmet concealing the face of the wearer, it would be impossible, without some conspicuous mark, to distinguish one leader from another. This, therefore, being the object which crests were intended to serve, they are not permitted to ensign the arms of ladies.

The helmet was encircled either with a *crest-coronet* (Fig. 186), or with a *wreath* formed of twisted silk, on which the crest appeared to be supported, and it is so represented in modern heraldry.

FIG. 186.



FIG. 187.



FIG. 188.



The *wreath*, *bandeau*, or *torse*, is composed of the predominant metal and colour contained in the arms, the metal being always placed towards the dexter end. Fig. 187.

The crest is also sometimes borne on a *chapeau*, or *cap of maintenance*, which may be of any tincture, but is usually represented as of crimson velvet, lined and guarded with ermine. Fig. 188. Unless specified to the contrary in the blazon, crests are always supposed to be supported on a wreath.

Two or more crests are sometimes seen ensigning a coat of arms; but if we consider what purpose crests were intended to serve, this practice is obviously

incorrect. If a gentleman, on his marriage with an heiress, adopts her paternal crest, he ought to relinquish his own.

Badges.

Badges, or Cognizances, are distinguished from crests in not being supported on a wreath. They were intended to be borne on helmets, banners, caparisons, &c., and also on the breasts of common soldiers, attendants, and household servants. The *white hart*, *lodged*, of Richard II., and the red and white roses of the Lancastrian and Yorkist factions, are familiar examples of badges. In the historical plays of Shakespeare, frequent allusions are made to badges. Clifford, in his quarrel with the Earl of Warwick, exclaims :—

‘ I am resolved to bear a greater storm
Than any thou canst conjure up to-day ;
And that I’ll write upon thy burgonet (*helmet*),
Might I but know thee by thy household badge.’

To which threat, Warwick replies :—

‘ *The rampant bear chained to a ragged staff,*
This day I’ll wear aloft my burgonet.’
KING HENRY VI., Part II., act v. sc. 1.

In the ancient ballad, entitled ‘The Rising of the North Countrie,’ we read :—

‘ Now sprede thine ancyent (*banner*), Westmorland,
Thy *dun bull* faine would we spye ;
And thou the Earle of Northumberland
Now raise thy *half-moone* up on hye.’

Neville, Earl of Westmorland, carried a *dun bull* as a badge, and a *dun bull’s head and neck erased*, on

a wreath, as a crest. The badge of Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was a crescent, or half-moon.

Mottoes.

The Motto is an expressive word, or short pithy sentence, accompanying a crest or coat of arms. Mottoes were probably the war-cries or slogans used by the followers of a noble, when engaged in battle. To such an extent did these war-cries foster the spirit of partisanship, that on the termination of the wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, an act of parliament was passed, by which it was declared penal for any noble or villein to use any cry except 'The King' or 'St. George for England.'

When the motto bears an allusion to the crest, it is usually placed above it; thus the Roche family (Baron Fermoy) have for a crest, a *sea-eagle standing on a rock (roche)*, holding in its claw a roach, with the motto, '*Mon Dieu est ma roche.*' In this case, the motto would be appropriately placed over the crest: mottoes, however, are commonly inscribed on a scroll beneath the shield. There are many families who possess no motto.

Mottoes, though generally transmitted with the arms, are not strictly hereditary. An individual is at liberty to affix to his escutcheon whatever motto his fancy may dictate. (For illustrations of mottoes, see *Armes Parlantes*, page 64.)

Supporters

Are figures of men, beasts, birds, or imaginary creatures, which, standing on the crest-scroll, seem to support the shield placed between them. The use

of supporters is restricted to peers of the realm, and knights of the Bath; although they are sometimes specially granted by the sovereign to persons of lower rank, on account of some distinguished service. The privilege is also accorded to peeresses, whether unmarried, widows, or the wives of commoners, under the restrictions before mentioned.

Mantling.

The Mantling is the ornamental accessory generally depicted behind the escutcheon. When the arms have supporters, it is usual to represent the mantling as a cloak (*manteau*), or robe of estate. The royal mantling is of gold, and that of peers of crimson velvet; both being lined with ermine. The mantling of esquires is commonly depicted as hanging from the helmet; and the curls, and other fantastic shapes it is made to assume, are supposed to indicate that it has become thus mutilated from long service in war.

Augmentations of Honour.

These are certain honourable addenda to the hereditary arms, specially granted to individuals by the sovereign, for some extraordinary public service. Augmentations have generally an allusion to the particular act by which the bearer has distinguished himself. Thus, James VI. of Scotland permitted Sir John Ramsay to impale the following arms with his own: *Az. ; a dexter hand holding a sword in pale arg., pommel and hilted or, piercing a man's heart ppr., and supporting on the point an imperial crown of the last.* This was in commemoration of Sir John killing Ruthven and his brother the Earl of Gowrie,

when they attempted to assassinate the king. Charles II. granted augmentations to a great number of those who remained faithful to his cause during the interregnum; amongst others, a royal crown to the Earl of Macclesfield, and lions of England to Sir Robert Holmes, Robinson of Crauford, Moore lord mayor of London, and Lane of Staffordshire. To Penderell and Careless (or, as the king afterwards called him, Carlos), who saved his life at Boscobel, he granted nearly similar arms: that of the former being *Arg.*; *on a mount vert, an oak tree ppr.*; *over all a fess sa., charged with three royal crowns of the third*: and that of the latter being *Or*, and the fess *gu.*, the other charges remaining the same.

To the paternal arms of Sir Cloudesley Shovel were added, as augmentations of honour, two crescents and a fleur-de-lys, for victories gained over the Turks and French. The Duke of Wellington was permitted to charge on a shield of pretence, the Union Jack, in commemoration of his distinguished services to the nation.

To Sir Humphry Davy, the inventor of the safety-lamp, were granted as augmentations, *a flame ppr., encompassed by a chain sa., issuant from a civic wreath or*; with the motto, *Ignē constricto, vita secūra.*

An augmentation of honour is not restricted solely to the shield of him who acquired it, but is transmitted with the hereditary arms to his descendants.

Abatements.

In modern heraldry, Abatements—with the exception of the bâton, or mark of illegitimacy—have fallen entirely into disuse. There were formerly no

less than nine different marks, which, for various dishonourable acts, were liable to be affixed to the escutcheon. The crimes which merited these abatements were: a knight revoking his challenge; deserting the banner of his sovereign; vainly boasting of martial achievements; 'demeaning himself not well in battle;' killing a prisoner with his own hands, when not justified by self-defence; uttering a lie to his sovereign; effeminacy; drunkenness and licentious conduct; acting as a traitor towards his king and country. For this last crime, the most disgraceful of all, the escutcheon was condemned to be borne reversed.

ARMES PARLANTES, ETC.

By Armes Parlantes are meant armorial bearings which have some fanciful allusion to the name of the possessor. In the records of heraldry are to be found numerous instances of arms of this description. The following are a few examples of armes parlantes, or *canting heraldry*, as it is sometimes called.

The families of Salmon, Sturgeon, Lucy, Herring, Shelly, Talbot, Wolf, Rabbett, Arundel, and Falconer, bear respectively, *salmons*, *sturgeon*, *lucies* (pike), *herrings*, *whelk-shells*, *talbots*, *wolves*, *rabbits*, *hiron-delles* (swallows), and *falcons*. The Cardingtons bear three *wool-cards*, and the Harrows, as many implements of that name. See also the arms of Tremayne, in the Appendix.

In the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' we read:—

'dancing in the sunny beam,
He marked the crane on the baron's crest,'

alluding to Baron Cranstoun, whose family crest was a crane holding a stone in his foot.



In the same manner, the name of a family frequently gives rise to the motto. Thus the Vernons have for a motto, *Ver non semper viret*, which may be translated either, 'The spring is not always green,' or 'Vernon always flourishes.' The Neville family have, *Ne vile velis*, 'Desire no evil thing,' or 'Desire Neville.' The Ashburners, probably in allusion to the occupation of their ancestors, have, *Quicquid crescit, in cinere perit. Festina lente*, 'Hasten slowly,' or 'On slow,' is the motto of the Onslow family; and *Doe no yll, quoth D'Oyle*, that of Doyley. The family of Corbet inscribes, *Deus pascit corvos*, 'God feeds the ravens' (*corbeaux*, sometimes called in heraldry *corbies*). The motto of Fairfax is *Fari fac. Forte scutum salus ducum* is the well-known motto of the Fortescues, and may mean either, 'A strong shield,' or 'Fortescue,' 'is the safeguard of the generals.' *Recipiunt feminae sustentacula a nobis*, 'Women receive support from us,' is the motto of the Pattenmakers' Company. The Scotch family Wightman bear for a crest, 'a demi-savage holding over the dexter shoulder a club ppr.; with the motto, *A wight man never wanted a weapon.*'

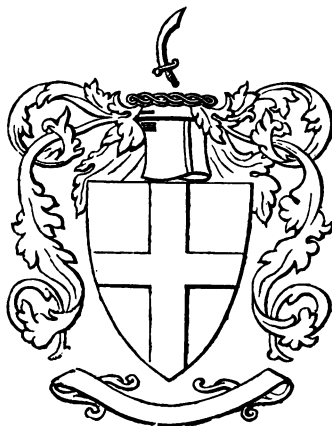
Sometimes a motto seems to be chosen on account of the harmonious jingle of the words; thus, the Earl of Balcarras has, *Astra castra, numen lumen*; 'The stars my canopy, providence my light.' The Peytons have adopted *Patior, potior*.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMS.

Having described the various component parts of an achievement of arms, I subjoin for the guidance of the student, a shield with all its exterior orna-

ments, as would be borne by an esquire or gentleman. FIG. 189.

FIG. 189.



The above diagram would be heraldically described as *tricked*; that is, simply sketched in outline. The shield in this example is correct in form, and far more becoming than those which I have used in

FIG. 190.



the illustrations; though it does not afford so much space for clearly delineating the various charges, for which reason I have not adopted it throughout. The next diagram, Fig. 190, shows another method of representing an achievement. It is very effective and graceful, and strictly in accordance with heraldic usance.

HATCHMENTS,

Or, as it was formerly written, Atchievements, are lozenge-shaped frames, usually affixed on the outside of a house, at the death of one of the heads of the household; and indicate by the form of the shield and disposition of the charges thereon, the rank to which the possessor was entitled.

Should the deceased person be a bachelor, his hatchment would be blazoned as in Fig. 191.

A spinster, as has been before stated, bears her arms on a lozenge; and her hatchment is further distinguished from that of a bachelor by a knot of ribbons, which takes the place of a crest. Fig. 192.

FIG. 191.



FIG. 192.



FIG. 193.



On the death of a married man, his arms are impaled with those of his wife, as shown in the annexed diagram, Fig. 193. It will be noticed that the husband's, which is the dexter side, is black, and the

sinister side, white; implying that the widow survives. In the hatchment of a deceased wife this order is reversed, and, instead of a crest, a cherub's head is usually placed.

A widower's hatchment is the same as a bachelor's, except that his late wife's arms are impaled with his own, while a bachelor's is always single, or quatered. In the same manner, a widow's is distinguished from a spinster's.

A skull over the arms denotes that the deceased person is the last of the family.

In the hatchment of a bishop, the dexter side, or that on which the arms of his see are represented, is white; and the sinister, bearing his own, is black.

The family motto is seldom used on a hatchment; in its place is commonly inscribed some legend of a religious nature, such as, 'Resurgam,' 'In coelo quies,' &c.

It is usual to represent the hatchments of esquires and gentlemen without a helmet; but the arms of nobles are always ensigned with their proper mantling and coronet.

FLAGS.

The custom of depicting heraldic devices upon flags has been practised from the earliest period, and is still in use amongst all nations. The same rules are to be observed in blazoning a flag as in blazoning a shield, observing that the former is always supposed to be transparent; if, therefore, the material of which it is composed be so thick as to be opaque, the charges on the other side must be drawn in reverse, so that the several devices exactly cover each other.

The depth of a flag is called the *dip*, and the width the *fly*.

Several varieties of flags were formerly in use, indicating, by their form and size, the rank of the bearer. Many of these, however, have now become obsolete ; but, as frequent allusion is made to them in history and ancient ballads, it is necessary that we should possess some knowledge of this interesting subject.

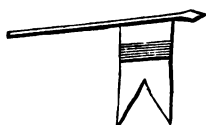
In the following passage from ‘Marmion,’ mention is made of several of the various flags which were carried in mediæval times :—

‘ Nor marked they less, where in the air
A thousand streamers flaunted fair ;
Various in shape, device, and hue,
Green, sanguine, purple, red, and blue,
Broad, narrow, swallow-tailed, and square,
Scroll, pennon, pensil, bandrol, there
O’er the pavilions flew.
Highest and midmost was descried
The royal banner, floating wide ;
The staff, a pine-tree strong and straight,
Pitched deeply in a massive stone,
Which still in memory is shown,
Yet bent beneath the standard’s weight,
Whene’er the western wind unrolled,
With toil, the huge and cumbrous fold,
And gave to view the dazzling field,
Where, in proud Scotland’s royal shield,
The ruddy lion ramped in gold.’

The Pennon

Was a small narrow flag, separating at the fly into two points, resembling the modern *burgee*. It was affixed to the end of a lance, from which, when in actual use, it depended, and the charge is always

FIG. 194.



so blazoned, as to appear correctly when the lance is thus held.* Fig. 194.

*Penoncel*s, or *Pensils*, were small pennons, usually borne to ensign the helmet, or to form part of the caparisons of the knight's charger.

The *Pendant*, as carried by vessels of the Royal Navy, is a variety of the pennon, but narrower, and of much greater length, being sometimes 20 or 30 yards long. In the upper portion is blazoned the cross of St. George.

The Banner

Was a small flag nearly square, or a pennon, with the points torn off. It was the custom for a sovereign to reward a knight on the field of battle, for any particular act of gallantry, by tearing the points off his pennon, thus converting it into a banner. Henceforth the knight was entitled to blazon his arms on a square shield, and was styled a *knight-banneret*. The banner (which contained all the quarters of him who bore it) was carried either on a pole or lance, or more frequently depending from a trumpet, which custom is still retained by the trumpeters of the Household Brigade. We read in Shakespeare,

'I will a banner from a trumpet take, and use it for my haste.'

* 'The trustiest of the four
On high his forky pennon bore;
Like swallow's tail in shape and hue,
Fluttered the streamer glossy blue,
Where, blazoned sable, as before,
The towering falcon seemed to soar.'—*MARMION*.

And again, in Chaucer:—

‘ On every trump hanging a brode bannere
Of fine tartarine full richly bete;
Every trumpet his lordis armes bere.’

The flags carried by cavalry regiments, though usually called *Standards*, ought properly to be styled *Banners*. The flags of foot regiments are entitled *Colours*.

The *Banner-roll*, or *Bandrol*, and *Guydhomme*, or *Guidon*, were small banners, the latter rounded at the fly, on which were separately emblazoned the various quaterings of a knight; and were usually carried at funeral processions.

The Ancient

Was a small pennon, or banner. The bearer of it, who was called by the name of the flag, held a similar position in the army to that of the modern ensign. This explains that passage in *Othello*, where Cassio, in speaking to Iago, says, ‘The lieutenant is to be saved before the *ancient*.’

FIG. 195.

The Gonfannon

Was a pennon or guidon supported as shown in the illustration, Fig. 195.

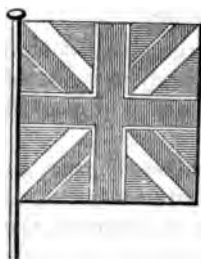


The Standard and Ensign.

The *Standard*, on account of its size, was not carried in the hand like the pennon and banner, but the staff to which it was attached was fixed in the ground; hence its name.

On the *Royal Banner*, or, as it is commonly though erroneously styled, the *Standard* (Fig. 196), are displayed the arms of the United Kingdom; and on the *Ensign*,

FIG. 196.



or *Union Jack*, the emblematical crosses of England, Scotland, and Ireland, blazoned as follows:—*Az.*; the saltires of *St. Patrick* and *St. Andrew*, quaterly per saltire, counterchanged *ar.* and *gu.*; the latter fimbriated of the second; surmounted by the cross of *St.*

George, of the third, fimbriated as the last.

It is a curious fact, illustrating the amount of heraldic knowledge possessed by the designers of the bronze currency, that the shield on which the hand of Britannia rests is incorrectly blazoned. The ensign is there made to appear as a single saltire, surmounted by a cross, and both fimbriated.

In the case of the Exhibition medal of 1862, the inaccuracy is still more flagrant. The Union is there typified by a plain saltire, surmounted by a fimbriated cross.

THE DEGREES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

The highest rank in the British **PEERAGE**, immediately following Princes and Princesses of the Royal Blood, is that of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin.*

The next in order are *Dukes*. The eldest son of a

* The wife of an Archbishop or Bishop derives no title from her husband's rank, and, unless she be a peeress in her own right, is simply addressed as *Mrs.*

duke assumes the second title of his father, which is *usually* that of Marquess. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham is the Marquess of Chandos. I have already stated that the unmarried daughters of a peer have the same rank which their eldest brother ordinarily enjoys during the lifetime of his father. All the sons of a duke are addressed as 'Lord,' and his daughters as 'Lady.'

The rank of *Marquess* follows next. His sons are 'Lords,' and his daughters 'Ladies;' his eldest son bears his second title, which is Earl, or Lord of a place: the Marquess of Winchester's eldest son, for example, is styled Earl of Wiltshire. Daughters and younger sons are addressed by their christian names, as Lady Mary, Lord Frederick.

The next degree and title in the order of rank in the peerage is *Earl*. His eldest son is generally by courtesy styled a Viscount, and all his daughters are 'Ladies;' but his younger sons have no title beyond that of 'Honourable.'

Viscounts rank fourth in the peerage. The sons and daughters of a viscount and baron are styled 'Honourable.'

Bishops succeed viscounts. The Bishop of London takes precedence of his brethren, being provincial dean of Canterbury; the Bishop of Durham, as formerly holding the rank of Count-Palatine, and Earl of Sedberg; and the Bishop of Winchester, as prelate of the Order of the Garter, follow next; then the remaining bishops, according to the priority of their consecration. The last-made bishop has no seat in the House of Peers.

Barons constitute the lowest order of British peers, and are addressed as 'My Lord.'

All these titles of nobility (with the exception of archbishops and bishops) are hereditary. In case of a peer leaving no issue, the title (if by patent) necessarily becomes extinct, as in the case of the late Viscount Palmerston: but, in the case of a dignity being by writ, such title is descendible to the heirs general; and, in case of such heirs general being two or more females, the title falls into abeyance.

The title of 'Lord,' although it cannot be said to constitute a degree of nobility by itself, has yet a wider application than any other, for it is commonly employed in addressing peers of every rank, from a marquis to a baron. The Judges, when on the bench, are *ex officio* Lords; and so are the Mayors of London, Dublin, and York, during their terms of office. The title of 'Lady' is used still more indiscriminately; for not only is it commonly applied to the wives of the foregoing 'Lords,' but also to those of Baronets and Knights. These last, although permitted by courtesy to bear the title of Lady, are not allowed to prefix their christian to their family name; this is the peculiar privilege, and mark of distinction of the daughters of peers.

The various Coronets of the nobility are described at page 56.

Amongst the GENTRY, *Baronets* take the first place. This is a hereditary title of honour instituted by King James I. The degree confers no title but 'Esquire' on the sons of a baronet; but gives the title of 'Dame' or 'Lady' to his wife.

The eldest son of a peer, who is also a baronet of Scotland, is styled 'Honourable Master' of his family barony; as, 'The Honourable the Master of Forbes.' In the case of a baron, being likewise a Scotch

baronet, the 'Honourable' is omitted; as, 'The Master of Lochman.'

A *Knight* differs from a baronet in his degree being not hereditary.

The title of *Esquire* is, strictly speaking, confined to the eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons; the eldest sons of the youngest sons of nobles; kings-at-arms and heralds who are esquires by creation; esquires of the Bath, on an installation; and to sheriffs of counties, justices of the peace, and mayors of towns, whilst in office. There are many other degrees which give the title of Esquire by courtesy, as, counsellors at law; bachelors of divinity, law, and physic; secretaries of legation, consuls, &c.

Gentlemen are all those who, lawfully entitled to bear arms, are not included in any of the before-mentioned degrees.

APPENDIX.

THE blazon of the following coats of arms is subjoined, so that the student who has made himself acquainted with the principles of the science of Heraldry may learn in what manner armorial bearings are rightly described.

As an indiscriminate selection from the thousands which are enrolled in the Heralds' College might be considered invidious, I give the blazon of those families only which are mentioned by Mr. Shirley* as constituting the landed gentry in England before the sixteenth century. Those families which have become noble since that period are distinguished by an asterisk.

ABNEY, of *Measham, Derbyshire*.—Or; on a chevron gules, a lion passant argent.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant or; holding in his paws a pellet.

Motto. Fortiter et honeste.

ACLAND, of *Acland, Devonshire*.—Chequée argent and sable; a fess gules.

Crest. A gloved hand couped at the wrist, fessways, thereon a falcon perched, all proper.

Motto. Inebrianlable.

ACTON, of *Aldenham, Shropshire*.—Gules; two lions passant in pale argent, between nine crosses-crosslet fitchées or.

Crest. Within a wreath argent and gules, a human leg and thigh, couped in armour proper, garnished or, and dropping blood.

* 'The Noble and Gentle Men of England.'

ANXE, of *Burgh-Wallis, Yorkshire*.—Gules; three stags' heads cabossed argent, attired or.

Crest. A stag's head as in the arms.

ANTROBUS, of *Antrobus, Cheshire*.—Lozengy, or and azure; on a pale gules, three estoilles of the first.

Crest. A unicorn's head coupé argent, horned and maned or, gorged with a wreath of laurel vert, issuant out of rays proper.

Motto. Dei memor, gratus amicis.

BALDWIN, of *Kinlet, Shropshire*.—Argent; a saltire sable.

Crest. On a mount vert, a cockatrice argent, armed and jowlopped or, ducally gorged and lined of the last.

*BAMFYLDE, of *Poltimore, Devonshire*.—Or; on a bend gules, three mullets argent.

Crest. A lion's head erased sable, ducally crowned or.

Motto. Delectare in Domino.

BARTHELOT, of *Stopham, Sussex*.—Sable; three falconers' sinister gloves pendent argent, tasselled or.

Crest.—A swan couched with wings addorsed argent.

BANTARD, of *Kitley, Devonshire*.—Or; a chevron azure.

Crest. A dexter arm counter-embowed, vambraced proper, garnished or, the hand gauntleted grasping a sword in bend-sinister, point downwards, also proper, pommelled and hilted of the second.

Motto. Pax potior bello.

BELLEW, of *Court, Devonshire*.—Sable; fretty or.

Crest. An arm embowed grasping a chalice pouring water into a basin, all proper.

Motto. Tout d'en haut.

BENDYSHE, of *Barrington, Cambridgeshire*.—Argent; a chevron sable between three rams' heads erased azure.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head gules.

Motto. Utrique Pallade.

BERINGTON, of *Winsley, Herefordshire*.—Sable; three greyhounds courant in pale argent, collared gules, within a bordure of the last.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a greyhound's head argent, gorged with a collar gules, charged with three plates.

*BERTIE, of *Uffinton, Lincolnshire*.—Argent; three battering rams barwise in pale azure, headed and garnished or.

Crest. A pine tree proper.

Motto. Loyauté me oblige.

BETTON, of *Totterton Hall, Shropshire*.—Argent; two pales sable, each charged with three crosses-crosslet fitchées or.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant gules, ducally crowned or.

Motto. Nunquam non paratus.

BLOIS, of *Cockfield Hall, Suffolk*.—Gules; a bend vair between two fleurs-de-lys argent.

Crest. A gauntlet erect proper, holding a fleur-de-lys argent.

Motto. Je me fie en Dieu.

BOND, of *Grange and Lutton, Dorsetshire*.—Sable; a fess or.

Crest. An eagle's wing sable, charged with a fess or.

Motto. Non sufficit orbis.

*BOSCAWEN, of *Boscawen Rose, Cornwall*.—Ermine; a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper.

Crest. A falcon proper, belled or.

Motto. Patience passe science.

BOUGHTON, of *Rouse-Lench, Worcestershire*.—Sable; three crescents or.

Crest. A stork's head erased, per saltire sable and argent; in the beak or, a snake proper.

Motto. Omne bonum Dei donum.

BRISCOE, of *Crofton, Cumberland*.—Argent; three greyhounds courant in pale sable.

Crest. A greyhound courant sable, seizing a hare proper.

Motto. Gratâ sume manu.

BROOKE, of *Ufford, Suffolk*.—Gules; on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or, armed and langued of the field.

Crest. On a chapeau gules, guarded ermine, a wing of the first, charged with a chevron argent, thereon a lion as in the arms.

BULLER, of *Downes, Devonshire*.—Sable; on a cross quarter pierced argent, four eagles displayed of the field.

Crest. A Moor's head affrontée, couped proper, wreathed about the temples argent and azure.

Motto. Aquila non muscas captat.

CHADWICK, of *Healy, Lancashire*.—Gules; an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets argent.

Crest. A lily stalked and leaved, all proper.

Motto. Stans cum rege.

CLARKE, of *Ardington, Buckinghamshire*.—Argent; on a fess between three crosses patées sable, as many plates.

Crest. A cross-crosslet patée or, between a pair of wings erect expanded azure.

Motto. Absit ut glorier nisi in cruce.

CLIVE, of *Styche, Shropshire*.—Argent; on a fess sable, three mullets or.

Crest. A griffin passant argent, ducally gorged, gules.

Motto. Audaciter et sinceriter.

CLUTTON, of *Chorlton, Cheshire*.—Argent; a chevron ermine, cotised sable, between three annulets gules.

Crest. A cock or.

CODRINGTON, of *Wroughton, Wiltshire*.—Argent; a fess embattled, counterembattled sable, fretty gules, between three lioncels passant of the second.

Crest. A dragon's head gules, between two wings erect chequées or and azure, issuant out of a ducal coronet of the second.

Motto. Vultus in hostem.

COKE, of *Trusley, Derbyshire*.—Gules; three crescents in fess, and a canton or.

Crest. The sun in his splendour, proper.

Motto. Non aliunde pendere.

COKER, of *Bicester, Oxfordshire*.—Argent; on a bend gules, three leopards' faces or.

Crest. A Moor's head couped at the shoulders, affrontée proper.

CONGREVE, of *Congreve, Staffordshire*.—Sable; a chevron between three battle-axes argent.

Crest. A falcon with wings expanded proper.

Motto. Non moritur cujus fama vivit.

COPE, of *Bramshill, Hampshire*.—Argent; on a chevron azure, between three roses gules, slipped and leaved vert, as many fleurs-de-lys or.

Crest. Out of a fleur-de-lys or, a dragon's head gules.

Motto. Æquo adeste animo.

COTES, of *Cotes, Staffordshire*.—Quarterly; first and fourth ermine, second and third paly of six or and gules.

Crest. A cock proper, armed crested and jowlopped or.

*COTTON, of *Combermere, Cheshire*.—Azure; a chevron between three hanks of cotton argent.

Crests. *First:* A knight in complete armour, mounted on a horse caparisoned courant regardant, all proper. *Second:* A falcon proper, jessed and belled or, sustaining with the dexter foot a belt azure, buckled gold.

Motto. In utrâque fortunâ paratus.

COURTHOPE, of *Wyleigh, Sussex*.—Argent; a fess azure between three etoilles sable.

Crest. A demi-stag springing gules, semée d'etoilles, attired or.

Motto. Court hope.

DOD, of *Cloverley, Shropshire*.—Argent; a fess gules, between two cotises wavy sable.

Crest. A serpent vert issuing from and piercing a garb proper.

Motto. In copiâ cautus.

DREWE, of *Grange, Devonshire*.—Ermine; a lion passant gules.

Crest. On a wreath argent and gules, standing on a mount vert, a roebuck springing or.

DYKES, of *Dovenby, Cumberland*.—Or; three cinquefoils sable.

Crest. A lobster vert.

Motto. Prius frangitur quam flectitur.

ECCLESTON, of *Scarisbuck, Lancashire*.—Argent; a cross sable, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lys gules.

Crest. A magpie proper.

EDWARDES, of *Harmage Grange and Shrewsbury, Shropshire*.

—Gules; a chevron engrailed, between three heraldic tigers' heads erased argent.

Crest. A man's head within a helmet in profile proper, garnished or.

Motto. Gratia naturam vincit.

ESTCOURT, of *Estcourt, Gloucestershire*.—Ermine; on a chief indented gules, three estoilles or.

Crest. Out of a mural coronet azure, a demi-eagle, wings expanded or.

LYBE, of *Rampton, Nottinghamshire*.—Argent; on a chevron sable, three quatrefoils or.

Crest. On a cap of maintenance, a booted and armed leg couped at the thigh, quarterly argent and sable, spurred or.

Motto. Virtus sola invicta.

FYSTON, of *East Hendred, Berkshire*.—Sable; three lions rampant or.

Crest. A lion sejant, the tail between the legs and reflexed over the back or.

EYTON, of *Eyton, Shropshire*.—Quarterly; first and fourth or, a fret azure; second and third gules, two bars ermine.

Crest. A reindeer's head couped or, in his mouth a sprig of oak slipped proper, fructed of the first.

FANE, of *Apthorp, Northamptonshire*.—Azure; three dexter gauntlets, backs affrontées or.

Crest. A sinister gauntlet or, holding a broken sword argent, hilted and pommelised of the first.

Motto. Ne vile fano.

FILMER, of *East Sutton, Kent*.—Sable; three bars, and in chief as many cinquefoils or.

Crest. A falcon, wings expanded proper, armed or, standing on a broken castle of the first.

*FINCH, of *Eastwell, Kent*.—A chevron between three griffins passants sable.

Crest. A griffin as in the arms.

Motto. Aperto vivere voto.

FLOYER, of *West Stafford, Dorsetshire*.—Sable; a chevron between three broad arrows argent.

Crest. A stag's head erased or, in the mouth an arrow argent.

*FORESTER, of *Witley, Shropshire*.—Quarterly; per fess argent and sable; in the first and fourth quarters a bugle-horn of the last, garnished or.

Crest. A talbot passant argent, collared sable, to which a line reflexed over his back or.

Motto. Semper eadem.

FRAMPTON, of *Moreton, Dorsetshire*.—Argent; a bend gules, cotised sable.

Crest. A greyhound sejant argent, collared gules.

Motto. Perseverando.

FURSDON, of *Fursdon, Devonshire*.—Argent; a chevron azure, between three fire-balls proper.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet a plume of five ostrich feathers proper.

GATACRE, of *Gatacre, Shropshire*.—Quarterly gules and ermine; on the second and third quarters three piles of the first; over all on a fess azure, five bezants.

Crest. A raven proper.

GENT, of *Moyms, Essex*.—Ermine; a chief indented sable.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-eagle displayed ermine.

GLANVILLE, of *Catchfrench, Cornwall*.—Azure; three saltires or.

Crest. A buck passant proper.

GREGORY, of *Styvechall, Warwickshire*.—Or; two bars, and in chief a lion passant azure.

Crest. Out of a mural coronet per pale or and azure, a demi-boar salient argent, armed and unguled of the first,

collared of the second, vulned in the breast proper, with an arrow gold, flighted of the third.

*GREVILLE, of *Warwick Castle, Warwickshire*.—Sable; on a cross engrailed or, five pellets, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crests. *First*: Out of a ducal coronet gules, a swan wings expanded argent, beaked and membered of the first. *Second*: A bear erect argent, muzzled gules, collared and chained or, supporting a ragged staff of the first.

Motto. Vix ea nostra voco.

GURNEY, of *Keswick, Norfolk*.—Argent; a cross engrailed gules, in the first quarter a cinquefoil azure.

Crest. On a chapeau gules, guarded ermine, a gurnet (*fish*) urinant proper.

HAGGERSTON, of *Ellingham, Northumberland*.—Azure; on a bend cotised argent, three billets sable.

Crest. A lion passant argent.

HARRIES, of *Cruckton, Shropshire*.—Ermine; three bars azure, over all as many annulets or.

Crest. A hawk argent, armed and belled or, preying on a curlew of the first.

HAZLERIGG, of *Noseley, Leicestershire*.—Argent; a chevron gules, between three hazel leaves slipped proper.

Crest. On a chapeau gules, guarded ermine, a Scot's head proper.

Motto. Pro aris et focis.

HEIGHAM, of *Hunston, Suffolk*.—Sable; a fess checkée or and azure, between three horses' heads erased argent.

Crest. A horse's head as in the arms.

HILL, of *Hawkestone, Shropshire*.—Ermine; on a fess sable a castle argent.

Crest. A demi-tower argent, thereon a fawn at gaze proper, collared and chained or.

Motto. Qui uti scit ei bona.

HONYWOOD, of *Evington, Kent*.—Argent; a chevron between three hawks' heads erased azure.

Crest. A wolf's head couped ermine.

Motto. Omne bonum de super.

HULTON, of *Hulton, Lancashire*.—Argent; a lion rampant gules.

Crest. Issuant from a mural crown or, a stag's head, in the mouth a branch of hawthorn, all proper.

Motto. Mens flecti nescia.

IRTON, of *Irtton, Cumberland*.—Argent; a fess sable, and in chief three mullets gules.

Crest. A Saracen's head affrontée proper.

Motto. Semper constans et fidelis.

ISHAM, of *Lamport, Northamptonshire*.—Gules; a fess wavy, and in chief three piles also wavy, points meeting in fess, argent.

Crest. A demi-swan, wings addorsed proper, over which the

Motto. Ostendo non ostento; and beneath the arms, On things transitory resteth no glory.

KENDALL, of *Pelyn, Cornwall*.—Argent; a chevron between three dolphins embowed sable.

Crest. A lion passant gules.

KINGSCOTE, of *Kingscote, Gloucestershire*.—Argent; ten escallops; four, three, two, and one, sable; on a canton gules, a mullet pierced or.

Crest. An escallop sable.

KNATCHBULL, of *Mersham Hatch, Kent*.—Azure; three crosses-crosslet fitchées in bend or, cotised of the same.

Crest. On a chapeau azure, guarded ermine, a leopard statant argent, pelletée.

Motto. In crucifixâ gloria mea.

LANE, of *King's Bromley, Staffordshire*.—Per fess or and azure; a chevron gules between three mullets counter-changed; on a canton of the third the royal lions of England.

Crests. *First:* A strawberry roan horse salient coupé at the flanks, bridled sable, bitted and garnished or, supporting between his feet a regal crown proper. *Second:* Out of a ducal coronet or, a pair of wings addorsed proper.

Motto. Garde le roy.

LANGTON, of *Gunby, Lincolnshire*.—Paly of six argent and sable; a bend or.

LAWLEY, of *Spoonhill, Shropshire*.—Argent; a cross formée checkée or and sable.

Crest. A wolf passant sable.

Motto. Auspice Christo.

LAWTON, of *Lawton, Cheshire*. Argent; on a fess between three crosses-crosslet fitchées sable, a cinquefoil of the field.

Crest. A demi-wolf salient regardant argent, vulné in the breast gules.

LECHE, of *Carden, Cheshire*.—Ermine; on a chief indented gules, three ducal coronets or.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, an arm erect proper, grasping a leech or snake enveloped round the arm vert.

LECHEMERE, of *Hanley, Worcestershire*.—Gules; a fess, and in chief two pelicans or, vulning themselves proper.

Crest. A pelican azure, vulning herself proper.

Motto. Ducit amor patriæ.

LEIGH, of *Adlestrop, Gloucestershire*.—Gules; a cross engrailed, in the first quarter a fusil argent.

Crest. A unicorn's head coupé or.

LISTER, of *Gisburn, Yorkshire*.—Ermine; on a fess sable, three annulets or.

Crest. A stag's head erased proper.

LORAINÉ, of *Kirk Harle, Northumberland*.—Quarterly sable and argent; a cross quarterly counterchanged.

Crest. A laurel tree coupé, two branches sprouting proper, and fixed to the lower part thereof with a belt gules, edged and buckled or, an escutcheon azure.

Motto. Lauro scutoque resurgo.

LUTTLEY, of *Brockhampton, Herefordshire*.—Quarterly or and azure ; four lions counterchanged.

MEYNELL, of *North Kilvington, Yorkshire*.—Azure ; three bars gemelles and a chief or.

Crest. A savage's head proper couped at the shoulders, and wreathed about the temples or and azure.

Motto. Deus non reliquit memoriam humilium.

*MONSON, of *Burton, Lincolnshire*.—Or ; two chevrons gules,

Crest. On a pillar argent, a lion rampant or.

Motto. Prêt pour mon pays.

NORTHCOTE, of *Pynes, Devonshire*.—Argent ; three crosses-crosslet botonnées in bend sable.

Crest. On a chapeau gules guarded ermine, a stag tripping argent.

Motto. Christi crux est mea lux.

OAKELEY, of *Oakely, Shropshire*.—Argent ; on a fess between three crescents gules, as many fleurs-de-lys or.

Crest. A dexter arm embowed vambraced, in the hand a scimeter, all proper, pommelled and hilted or.

*ONSLow, of *West Clandon, Surrey*.—Argent ; a fess gules, between six Cornish choughs proper.

Crest. An eagle sable, trussing (*preying on*) a partridge or.

Motto. Festina lente.

ORMEROD, of *Tyldesley, Lancashire*.—Or ; three bars, and in chief a lion passant gules.

Crest. A wolf's head couped at the neck, barry of four or and gules, holding in the mouth an ostrich feather erect proper.

OXENDEN, of *Dene, Kent*.—Argent ; a chevron gules, between three oxen passant sable.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet gules, a lion's head affrontée or.

PALMER, of *Carlton, Northamptonshire*.—Sable ; a chevron or, between three crescents argent.

Crest. A wivern or, armed and langued gules.

Motto. Par sit fortunam labori.

PALMES, of *Naburn, Yorkshire*.—Gules; three fleur-de-lys argent, and a chief vair.

Crest. A hand holding a palm branch, all proper.

Motto. Ut palma justus.

***PARKER**, of *Sherburn Castle, Oxfordshire*.—Gules; a chevron between three leopards' faces or.

Crest. A leopard's head affrontée erased or, ducally gorged gules.

Motto. Sapere aude.

PATTEN, of *Bank Hall, Lancashire*.—Lozengy ermine and sable; a canton gules.

Crest. A griffin's head erased vert.

Motto. Nullâ pallescere culpâ.

PIGOTT, of *Edgmont, Shropshire*.—Ermine; three fusils conjoined in fess sable.

Crest. A wolf's head erased argent, langued gules.

PLOWDEN, of *Plowden, Shropshire*.—Azure; a fess dancettée, the two upper points terminating in fleurs-de-lys, or.

Crest. On a mount vert, a buck tripping sable, attired or.

POLHILL, of *Howbury, Bedfordshire*.—Or; on a bend gules, three crosses-crosslet of the field.

Crest. Out of a mural coronet or, a hind's head proper, between two oak branches vert, fructed of the first.

POLWHELE, of *Polwhele, Cornwall*.—Sable; a saltire engrailed ermine.

Crest. A bull passant gules, armed and unguled or.

RASHLEIGH, of *Menabilly, Cornwall*.—Sable; a cross or, cantoned by in the first quarter a Cornish chough argent, beaked and membered gules; in the second a text *ſ*; in the third and fourth a crescent argent.

RIDLEY, of *Blagdon, Northumberland*.—Gules; a chevron between three goshawks argent.

Crest. A greyhound courant argent.

ROPER, of *Linstead, Kent*.—Per fess azure and or; a pale

counterchanged, three bucks' heads erased of the second.

Crest. A lion rampant sable, holding in his dexter paw a ducal coronet proper.

Motto. Spes mea in Deo.

ROUNDELL, of *Screven, Yorkshire*.—Or; a fess gules, between three olive branches proper.

Crest. A sword erect argent, pommelled and hilted or, gripe gules.

ROUS, of *Dennington, Suffolk*.—Sable; a fess dancettée or, between three crescents argent.

Crest. A bunch of bay leaves piled in the form of a cone vert.

Motto. Je vive en espoir.

SALWEY, of *Moor Park, Shropshire*.—Sable; a saltire engrailed or.

Crest. A demi-Moor proper, wreathed about the temples argent and sable, across the breast a belt bend-sinisterwise azure.

Motto. Fiat voluntas Dei.

SEBRIGHT, of *Besford, Worcestershire*.—Argent; three cinquefoils pierced sable.

Crest. A tiger sejant argent, maned and ducally crowned or.

SHELDON, of *Brailes, Warwickshire*.—Sable; a fess between three sheldrakes argent.

Crest. A sheldrake (*a kind of duck*) proper.

Motto. Optimum pati.

SHUCKBURGH, of *Shuckburgh, Warwickshire*.—Sable; a chevron between three mullets pierced argent.

Crest. A demi-Moor holding in the dexter hand a dart bend-sinisterwise or.

Motto. Hæc manus ob patriam.

SNEYD, of *Keel, Staffordshire*.—Argent; a scythe, the blade in chief, the sned (*handle*) in bend sinister, sable; on the fess point a fleur-de-lys of the second.

Crest. A lion statant guardant, the tail extended sable.

Motto. Nec opprimere, nec opprimi.

STARKIE, of *Huntroyde, Lancashire*.—Argent; a bend between six storks sable.

Crest. A stork proper.

STRODE, of *Newenham, Devonshire*.—Argent; a chevron between three conies sable.

Crest. On a mount a savin tree vert, fructed gules.

Motto. Hyeme virens.

TANCRED, of *Borough Bridge, Yorkshire*.—Argent; a chevron between three escallops gules.

Crest. An olive tree fructed proper.

THORNES, of *Llwyntidman Hall, Shropshire*.—Sable; a lion rampant guardant argent.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a mermaid proper, crined of the first, conjoined to a dolphin haurient of the last, devouring her sinister hand.

THORNHILL, of *Stanton, Derbyshire*.—Gules; two bars gemelles argent; on a chief of the last a mascle sable.

Crest. On a mount a thorn tree proper.

Motto. Amantes ardua dumos.

THOROLD, of *Marston, Lincolnshire*.—Sable; three goats salient argent, attired or.

Crest. A stag tripping ermine, attired and unguled or.

THROCKMORTON, of *Coughton, Warwickshire*.—Gules; on a chevron argent, three bars gemelles sable.

Crest. An elephant's head proper.

Mottoes. *First:* Virtus sola nobilitas. *Second:* Moribus antiquis.

*THYNNE, of *Longleate, Wiltshire*.—Barry of ten or and sable.

Crest. A reindeer statant or.

Motto. J'ai bonne cause.

TOKE, of *Godington, Kent*.—Party per chevron sable and argent; three griffins' heads erased counterchanged.

Crest. A griffin's head erased per chevron argent and

sable, gutté counterchanged, holding in his mouth a sword proper, pommelled and hilted or.

Motto. Militia mea multiplex.

*TREFUSIS, of *Trefusis, Cornwall*.—Argent; a chevron between three spindles sable.

Crest. A griffin segreant or, resting his dexter foot on an escutcheon argent.

Motto. Tout vient de Dieu.

TREGONWELL, of *Anderston, Dorsetshire*.—Argent; on a fess cotised sable, between three Cornish choughs proper, as many plates.

Crest. A Cornish chough's head and neck proper, holding in its beak a chaplet ermine and sable.

Motto. Nosce teipsum.

TREMAINE, of *Helligan, Cornwall*.—Gules; three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulder, flexed in triangle or, fists clenched proper.

Crest. Two arms embowed, holding between the hands a man's head, all proper, on the head a high-crowned hat sable.

TREVELYAN, of *Nettlecombe, Somersetshire*.—Gules; a demi-horse argent, hoofed and maned or, issuant from the sea, party per fess wavy azure and of the second.

Crest. Two arms embowed proper, habited azure, holding in the hands a bezant.

Motto. Time tryeth troth.

TWYSDEN, of *Royden Hall, Kent*.—Gyronny of four argent and gules; a saltire between four crosses-crosslet all counterchanged.

Crest. A cockatrice with wings expanded azure, armed jowlopped crested and winged or.

Motto. Prævisa mala pereunt.

TYRE, of *Leckhampton Court, Gloucestershire*.—Or; a bend azure.

*UPTON, of *Ashton Court, Somersetshire*.—Sable; a cross moline argent.

Crest. On a ducal coronet or, a war-horse passant sable, bridled saddled (sans stirrups) and accoutred of the first.

Motto. Virtutis avorum præmium.

VINCENT, of *Debden Hall, Esser*.—Azure; three quatrefoils argent.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet proper, a bear's head argent, muzzled gules.

Motto. Vincenti dabitur.

WALCOT, of *Bittersley, Shropshire*.—Argent; a chevron between three chess rooks ermine.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a buffalo's head erased argent, armed ducally gorged lined and winged of the first.

WALDRON or WALROND, of *Dulford, Devonshire*.—Argent; three bulls' heads caboshed sable, armed or.

Crest. A heraldic tiger sable, pelletée.

Motto. Nec beneficii immemor, nec injuriæ.

WELD, of *Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire*.—Azure; a fess nebulée between three crescents ermine.

Crest. A wyvern sable, guttée de sang, ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto. Nil sine numine.

WESTON, of *West Horsley, Surrey*.—Sable; a chevron or, between three leopards' heads erased argent, crowned or.

Crest. A wolf passant argent, ducally crowned or.

WHICHCOTE, of *Aswarby, Lincolnshire*.—Ermine; two boars passant in pale gules, langued azure, armed and unguled or.

Crest. A boar's head erased and erect gules, langued azure, armed or.

Motto. Juste et droit.

WHITGRAVE, of *Mosely, Staffordshire*.—Azure; on a cross quarterly pierced or, four chevrons gules.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet gules, a demi-antelope springing or.

Motto. Regem defendere victum.

WHITMORE, of *Apley, Shropshire*.—Vert ; fretty or.

Crest. A falcon sitting on the stump of a tree, with a branch springing from the dexter side, all proper.

WOLLASTON, of *Shenton, Leicestershire*.—Argent ; three mullets pierced sable.

Crest. Out of a mural crown or, a demi-griffin segreant argent, holding a mullet pierced sable.

Motto. Ne quid falsi.

WOLSELEY, of *Wolseley, Staffordshire*.—Argent ; a talbot passant gules.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head erased proper.

Motto. Homo homini vulpes.

WOMBWELL, of *Wombwell, Yorkshire*.—Gules ; a bend between six unicorns' heads coupé, argent.

Crest. A unicorn's head as in the arms.

Motto. In well beware.

WREY, of *Trebig, Cornwall*.—Sable ; a fess between three pole-axes argent, helved gules.

Crest. An arm embowed habited sable, the hand proper, grasping a hatchet argent, helved gules.

Motto. Le bon temps viendra.

WYBERGH, of *Clifton, Westmoreland*.—Sable ; three bars or, in chief two estoilles of the last.

Crest. A griffin's head erased or.

Motto. Hominem te esse memento.

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